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INSIDE  
EIGHT PAGES  
FROM SUNDAY'S  
**The New York Times**  
WEEKLY REVIEW

**More funds for anti-terror effort okayed**

DAVID MAKOVSKY

THE security cabinet yesterday approved the additional funds for the war on terrorism requested by General Security Service Chief Ami Ayalon.

The amount was not disclosed, but sources close to the session said it was significant.

After the wave of suicide bombings, the cabinet appointed Ayalon to coordinate the anti-terror effort among the security forces.

Ayalon prepared a booklet for the inner cabinet members on Israel's strategy to bolster its intelligence against Islamic terrorism.

(Continued on Page 9)



Prince Faisal, representing his father King Hussein, emerges from a Royal Wings Dash-8 at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday. The flight marked the inauguration of commercial air traffic between the two countries. Faisal was accompanied by the Jordanian ministers of transportation and antiquities and was greeted here by Transportation Minister Yisrael Kessar. (Isaac Harari)

## IDF uncovers data leaker; journalists protest

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

THE Military Police, using seized telephone records, has uncovered an officer suspected of leaking classified information to the media, the IDF Spokesman said last night.

But journalists have protested, saying the move is an infringement of the freedom of the press and a crude attempt to shut mouths by revealing their sources.

Legal experts, however, said the state laws are draconian enough to allow for such measures.

According to Israel Radio and *Yedioth Aharonot*, military police questioned senior IDF officers, including brigadiers and at least one major-general, in the attempt to stop the leaks. Several

of the officers were also requested to take a polygraph test, the reports said.

Those questioned were reportedly from Central Command, the civil administration, the office of the coordinator for government activities in the territories, the Judea and Samaria Command, and the IDF Spokesman's Office

itself.

IDF Spokesman Brig.-Gen. Amos Gilad said the Military Police had uncovered the leaker and legal action is being taken against him. He refused to identify the person other than to say it was an "officer."

"Leaking is a very grave crime, and the Military Police will do everything it can, within the framework of the law, to catch leakers," Gilad said.

(Continued on Page 9)

## Iran aims to unseat gov't - Peres

DAVID MAKOVSKY and MICHAL YUDELMAN

IRAN stands behind terror attacks, because it hopes that in this way it can bring down the Labor government and derail the peace process, Prime Minister Shimon Peres charged yesterday.

Peres, in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, insisted that Iran is trying to "unseat a government of peace because it wants to unseat peace."

Peres said he has hard evidence that the attacks are designed to drive Labor from power. "They are doing whatever they can to bring an end to peace and bring an end to the government that strives for peace," he said. "For this, I have 100 percent evidence, and we have evidence they are pressing upon Islamic Jihad and other subversive organizations to act against Israel before the elections."

But he refused to reveal this evidence.

Speaking later to the Labor Party convention, Peres reminded the delegates that Iran is also behind Hizbullah. He noted the recent discovery of an Iranian ship on its way to Hamburg, Germany, carrying explosives which he said were probably intended for terrorist attacks on Jewish targets.

Meanwhile, the IDF Spokesman announced that the General Security Service had last month arrested Khalil Abu Ita, 24, a

student from Gaza, alleged "to have been recruited by Islamic Jihad in Turkey and who underwent military training in Iran to carry out terror attacks against Israeli targets." (See stories, Page 2)

The Likud accused Peres of incitement in his contention that the Iranians are seeking to replace his government, presumably seeking to put the Likud in power instead.

In the interview, Peres did not mention the Likud in this context.

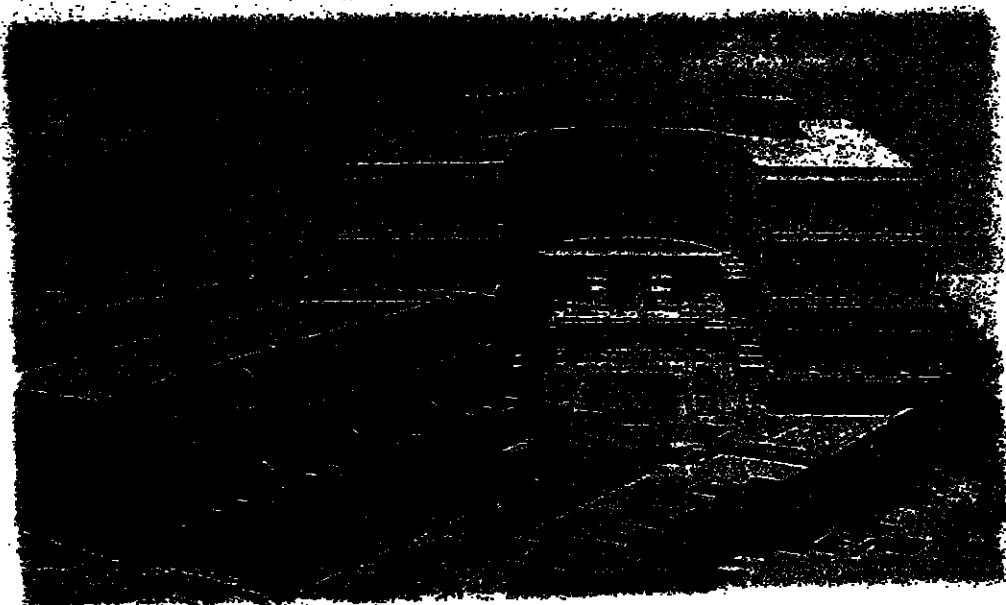
Dr. David Menashe, of Tel Aviv University's Dayan Center for Middle East Studies, said there is no question that Iran is seeking to undermine the peace process, but that Teheran is also aware of its limitations.

"Iran sees the peace process as being totally negative, with no redeeming features," he said. "It is committed to the anti-peace process camp, but at the same time, it believes its influence is marginal in changing the direction of the process, just as it failed to prevent Damascus's involvement in the peace process. This does not mean it doesn't try."

Menashe said he does not feel capable of judging whether Iran thinks that if Labor loses power, this would end the peace process.

He would only say, when it comes to the peace process, Iran (Continued on Page 2)

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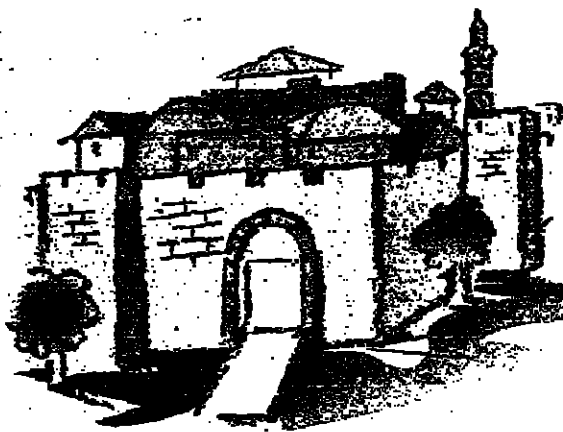


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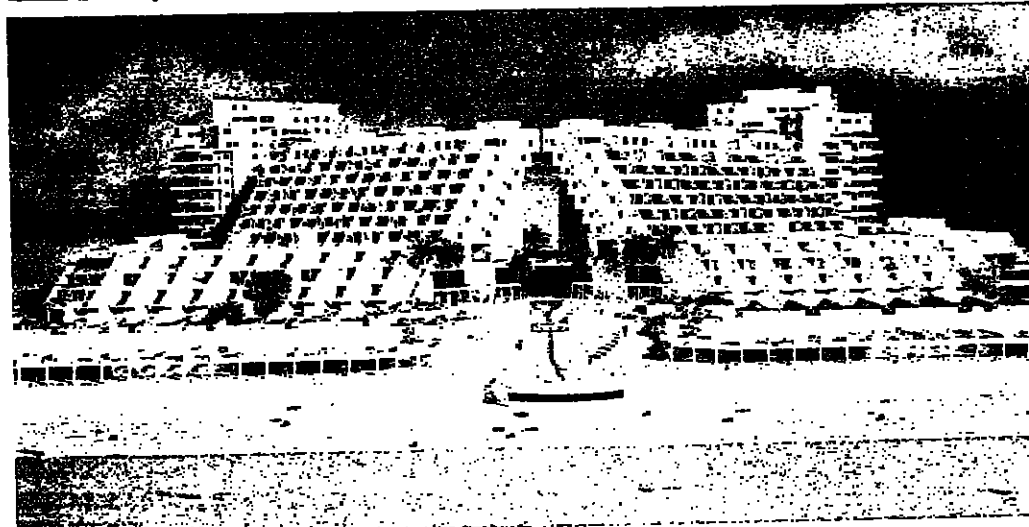


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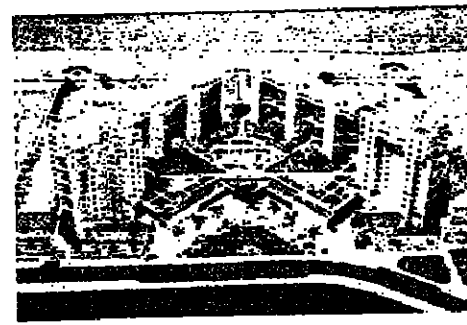


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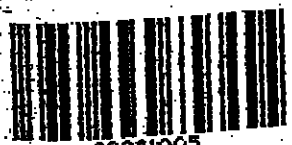
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# Council of Settlements blasts secret settler dialogue with PA

THE Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza has come out unequivocally against a dialogue settlement representatives - including leading figures in the council - have clandestinely carried on with representatives of the Palestinian Authority over the last two years.

Yehiel Leiter, a spokesman for the council, said the meetings "do more harm than good," are diametrically opposed to the council's policy, and that "settler leaders should not be in the business of giving their stamp of approval to [Prime Minister Shimon] Peres."

The meetings, organized by Dr. Joseph Alpher, director of the Israel-Middle East office of the American Jewish Committee, began in 1994, when he arranged a meeting of one person from each side in his garden.

Other meetings, with increasingly more participants, took place in Jerusalem and London, at the Foundation for

HERB KEINON and JON IMMANUEL

International Security.

According to *Ha'aretz*, among the settlers at the meetings were Yisrael Harel, chairman of the council; Uri Elitzur, editor of *Nekuda*; Kiryat Arba's Rabbi Eliezer Waldman; and two professors who live in Kedumin, Ozer Schild, president of the College of Judea and Samaria in Ariel, and Yosef Ben-Shlomo.

Among the Palestinians involved were Mahmoud Dahlan, head of the Preventive Security Service in Gaza; Sufian Abu Zaydeh, head of the PA's Israel desk; Hassan Asfour, a high-ranking Palestinian negotiator in the peace talks; Khalil Shkaki, head of a Palestinian think tank in Nabulus; and Yazid Sayig, a professor at Cambridge.

Alpher told Army Radio that one outcome of the talks had been the realization that some settlers would be willing to live under Palestinian rule.

None of the settlers who participated would talk about the meetings.

Settlement sources said Waldman took part in only one meeting, and refused to continue the dialogue when he saw it was leading nowhere.

Settlement officials were blaming the Prime Minister's Office, which knew of the meetings, for leaking news of the talks in order to create the impression that settlement leaders have accepted the Oslo accords.

Alpher said there was no intention of reaching any political solution, but he believes the talks had some political consequences.

"This was the best way to break down the very rigid stereotypes they had of one another. There was no aspiration to get them to agree. But both sides wanted to avoid bloodshed and they got to know each other as human beings," Alpher told

The Jerusalem Post.

"Most of the Palestinian leadership, which came from abroad, had very strange notions of what the others were about. They thought the settlements were fortresses where few people actually worked. The settlers had very fixed stereotypes of Palestinians. Their views corresponded to the ways people generally saw the PLO 20 years ago."

Discussion of political views was avoided because "this kind of discussion would get into ideologies, which are pretty close to a zero-sum game. Settlers wanted to know if they could travel through Palestinian towns. Palestinians wanted to ensure settlers would not disrupt the Palestinian elections."

But there were "some direct by-products."

*Nekuda* editor Elitzur wrote an editorial four months ago calling on settlers to make contacts with PA officials. "This would not have been written if the talks had not taken place," said Alpher.



Two Orthodox men make their way through Hebron to Machpela Cave yesterday to join 15,000 other people in a protest against planned IDF redeployment from Hebron, as Palestinian children watch from the sidewalks. (Reuters)

## Sharon pledges to keep Hebron

HERB KEINON

A WEEK after the IDF was supposed to withdraw from much of Hebron, an estimated 15,000 people went to the city yesterday to pray at the Machpela Cave and hear one politician after another vow that such a withdrawal will never take place.

A few hours after the crowds left, six Israelis suffered light to moderate injuries when three petrol bombs were thrown at their bus in Gush Etzion. The attack took place near Beit Umar.

The attack took place even though numerous IDF troops were on the various roads from Jerusalem to Hebron to provide security for those going to the city.

Rocks were also hurled at buses on the new Halhoul bypass road, which was opened for the first time yesterday.

"Hebron will never be given

away," Likud MK Ariel Sharon told the crowd standing in the shadow of the Machpela Cave. Sharon, who was introduced as "Israel's next defense minister," said that if the Likud wins the election, "there will not be 400 Jews living in Hebron, but 4,000."

His campaign speech, delivered as some in the crowd were praying just outside the walls of the cave and others were clamoring to get inside, was heavy on criticism of the "national camp."

"I want to warn against the breaking up of the national camp," Sharon said, taking to task Likud politicians whom he said are already paying undue obedience to Jordan and Egypt and - in a swipe at party leader

Binyamin Netanyahu - labeling Syria's Hafez Assad a "serious leader."

He also criticized settlement leaders who have met secretly with Palestinian Authority representatives.

While Sharon was chastising his own party, others speakers called on haredi rabbis - some of whom are openly flirting with the idea of calling on their supporters not to vote for either prime ministerial candidate - to come out fully in support of Netanyahu.

With thousands of haredim in the crowd, Kiryat Arba Local Council head Zvi Katzover said, "I want to call on the haredim not to say, 'This candidate is secular, so I will not vote for him.' If you do not vote, you cannot - if Peres wins by a few votes - say: 'Our hands did not spill this blood.'"

## Army crackdown on leaks will backfire

THE IDF's attempt to muzzle leaks to the media by top officers will probably dam the flow of information from the military to the public - at least temporarily.

But it will undermine the credibility of the senior brass among younger officers and send a detrimental message to them - and to the public - that the army has something to hide.

The public's need to know and the media's role as watchdog peak, in some ways, when it comes to the country's vast military establishment. The IDF is not immune to negligence, misdeeds, and even bribery and fraud.

"The need to know is not less than any other framework, but doubled," said legal commentator Moshe Negbi.

He believes that using phone records will deter potential sources from talking to the media.

"The significance is that no journalist can

ANALYSIS

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

work if his sources know that their line is being tapped. An officer won't dare report anything if he knows that his telephone number will be linked with a journalist's," Negbi said. "This could cause a lot of negligence and screw ups not being revealed."

But Yoni Ben-Menachem, head of the Palestinian desk at Israel Radio, who reportedly had his phone records examined by the Military Police, said the move is not likely to muzzle his sources.

"They will continue to talk to me. I don't think it will stop, because they know they can rely on me," Ben-Menachem said. "If this step was aimed at threatening or deterring me, it will only encourage me to reveal more information on the IDF."

Yoram Peri, a professor of political sociology and communication at Hebrew University, said that while the military is legally permitted to fight leaks, it has to be careful not to violate the taboos of Israeli society.

"The army exists in a much more open era, and it has not yet adjusted to the new situation," Peri said.

"The reaction will be that journalists will become more critical, and officers will lose confidence in their superiors. Technically, it won't help either. It might prevent someone from talking for a short period, but they won't be able to stop it all together."

Peri said the crackdown "reflects the very difficult situation the military now finds itself in. The press is much more critical than ever."

He said the IDF high command's frustration over leaks is understandable, as the crackdown "does not reflect the strength of the military, but its weakness and loss of control."

## GSS captures Islamic Jihad terrorist

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

THE General Security Service has captured a Palestinian from the Gaza Strip suspected of being an Iranian-trained Islamic Jihad terrorist, the army said yesterday.

Khalil Abu Ita told GSS interrogators he was recruited by the head of the Islamic Jihad organization in Turkey last summer, while he was studying medicine there.

Abu Ita, from the Jabalya refugee camp, said he agreed to undergo military training in Iran and even received a fake Iranian passport from the embassy in Ankara, the army said.

Last August, he flew to Iran and was met by an Islamic Jihad representative who took him to a training base. There, he met oth-

er recruits from Syria, Lebanon and the Gaza Strip and was given a code name, the army said.

Abu Ita received combat training and weapons instruction, as well as training in intelligence gathering and covert communications. The army did not say how long the course lasted.

Upon his return to Turkey, Abu Ita handed his fake Iranian identity back to his Islamic Jihad handler and resumed his medical studies, he told interrogators.

He was captured on March 12 when he tried to return home, the army said.

He told the GSS that the purpose of his training was to carry out an attack against Israeli targets.

## Likud slogan: 'Netanyahu: Making a secure peace'

SARAH HONIG

The Likud yesterday unveiled its answer to Labor's new hawkish campaign stance. While Labor asserts that "Israel is strong with Peres," the Likud's slogan is "Netanyahu: Making a secure peace."

The new line was revealed at a press conference with the party's campaign chairman Yitzhak Mordechai, information director Limor Livnat, and strategy head Dan Meridor. They openly admitted that the target for the campaign is the small floating vote.

Meridor took Peres to task for talking tough to impress the floating vote. "While hiding his intention to cede almost everything, Labor has gone so far as to actually copy the Likud platform in its attempt to conceal its real aims. We know that the first item on the agenda, according to the Oslo accords, is Jerusalem, but Labor is promising - as it did misleadingly in the case of the Golan - not to make any concessions. Jerusalem

will be all ours, they say, copying the Likud platform. They say they will not return to the 1967 borders, also copying the Likud platform."

As for his own party, Meridor said, "We may have opposed the Oslo process, but it had created facts accomplis which our government will not ignore."

The Likud, according to Livnat, will concentrate its effort in the prime ministerial race, as it is taken for granted that whoever is elected prime minister will put together the next government.

As for Peres's assertion about the Iranians' preference for the Likud, the Likud response team, headed by Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert, issued a statement saying that "Peres has given up on his chances to win credibility and is now out to mobilize Israel's enemies to dissuade the public for voting for the Likud. Had the Likud said what Peres is saying, he no doubt would have complained about incitement against him."

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## Islamic Movement, DAP to run joint list

THE Democratic Arab Party, the Islamic Movement, and Rafik Khatib's Islamic Bloc decided yesterday to run a joint list in the upcoming election. Their United Arab List's platform will be similar to that of the DAP.

Ahmed Tibi refused to join the coalition, after he was only offered the fourth slot.

The agreement was signed in Jajulya, at the home of local council head Tawfik Khatib of the Islamic Movement.

According to the agreement, the Islamic Movement's Abdul Malak Dahmashé will head the list. Dahmashé, 50, is a lawyer who served seven years in prison for security offenses.

DAP chairman Abdul Wahab

Darawshe is to receive the second slot and will be the Knesset faction head. DAP MK Taleb a-Sanaa will be third, followed by Tawfik Khatib, Ataf Khatib, and the Islamic Movement's Suleiman Abu Ahmed, a lawyer from Nazareth.

Former Rahat Local Council head Sheikh Jumaya Kosasi is to receive the seventh slot. DAP secretary-general Mohammed Kana'an will be next, followed by Hussein Juari of the DAP. The 10th slot will be reserved for the Islamic Movement.

Darawshe said the DAP paid a high price in signing the agreement, but he expects the joint list to win five or six seats.

(tim)

## Meretz recognizes Palestinians' right to an independent state

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

MERETZ's new platform, which was presented to the party's council for approval yesterday, recognizes the Palestinians' right to a state beside Israel.

Platform committee chairman Amnon Rubinstein said the political developments in the region obliged Meretz to formulate its positions vis-à-vis the permanent settlements with the Palestinians, and with Syria. "We cannot ignore the Oslo accords, the developments in the region, and the new reality being formed before our eyes," Rubinstein said. "But we must also state fearlessly that whoever wants separation is talking about separation in territory, that there are two sovereign entities: the State of Israel and the Palestinian state, which is subject to several restrictions, including demilitarization."

The platform says that Israel must agree to a gradual withdrawal from the Golan to the international border, rather than to the 1967 border. Meretz's campaign will also focus on social and economic issues, stressing the advantages of a competitive, free economy, alongside the need to narrow social gaps and lower taxes.

## Messala: CIS immigrant can be ahead of me in Labor Knesset list

BATSHEVA TSUR

ADDISU Messala, chosen for the immigrant slot in the Labor Party primaries, yesterday expressed "full understanding" for the need to elect an immigrant from the CIS to the list.

Messala, elected to 29th place, is the first member of the Ethiopian immigrant community to receive a realistic slot.

Noting that he had been elected by some 10,000 votes - far above the number of Ethiopian immigrants in the party - Messala said the party and the Ethiopian com-

munity could both be proud of the choice. "I have been a Labor Party member for many years now," said Messala, who immigrated in 1980 and heads the Unified Ethiopian Immigrants' Organizations. "I was chosen by all sectors of the party to represent the immigrants and social issues in the Knesset."

But, he said, "over and above the primaries, I understand the special sensitivity of having an immigrant from the CIS - [the overriding consideration is that] Shimon Peres must be elected."

## Soldier killed in car accident

Roman Levitine, 19, a soldier from Kiryat Gat, died in a car accident on Saturday night on the Kiryat Gat-Kiryat Malachi road.

Yesterday afternoon, 13 people were injured - four seriously and nine lightly - when two cars collided at the Ayal Junction on the Kfar Sava-Tira road. The southbound car crossed the dividing line and hit the other car head-on. The driver's license was suspended for 60 days.

Seven ambulances took the injured to the Rabin Medical Center-Beilinson Campus, Meir Hospital, and Sheba Hospital. *Itim*

## Labor decides: 'Russian' immigrant in slot 25

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

LABOR's convention yesterday resolved to reserve the 25th slot on the party's Knesset list for a new immigrant from the former Soviet Union.

The 17,000 registered Labor members from the former Soviet Union will elect the candidate on Thursday.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres promised that none of the candidates on the existing list would be harmed by the decision. He pledged to have a cabinet minister resign from the Knesset, if necessary to allow the last candidate on the list - who this move would push out of the Knesset - to enter the House.

Labor leaders hope this will not be necessary, since Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir is expected to resign from the Knesset list to become ambassador to China. She has not announced her final decision.

Peres opened his address at the convention with a scolding re-

mark about the Likud's new election slogan, "Netanyahu: Making a safe peace."

"I heard on the way here that the Likud has adopted a slogan: 'safe peace.' What's safe to say is that with the Likud, there will be no peace," he said.

Peres firmly dismissed all objections to changing the democratically elected list, saying that "not giving a public of 600,000 representation in the Knesset is

foolishness. It's egocentric and narrow-minded, and in violation of the most elementary democratic justice."

Labor leaders at the convention supported the decision.

Earlier, Labor's appeals committee rejected a petition to prevent the convention meeting.

Yael Aran, a primary candidate who did not win a realistic slot, had claimed that Namir's withdrawal and the insertion of a new candidate in her place would damage women's representation.

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Sharon Dolev (right) and Ilan Diga (center) recite their marriage vows yesterday, as MK Naomi Chazan looks on. (Assaf Shilo/Israel Sun)

## Civil marriage performed outside TA Religious Council

SHARON Dolev and Ilan Diga were married yesterday in a civil ceremony held outside the building which houses the offices of the Tel Aviv Religious Council. The ceremony, conducted by MK Naomi Chazan, was organized by Meretz activists. The bride and groom, instead of reciting the traditional "Behold, you are consecrated unto me..." read a statement saying they had chosen

each other to be lifetime partners, and pledged patience and understanding, and respect for each other's freedom and privacy. After they exchanged rings, they signed a marriage contract drawn up by attorney Shmuel Moran, which was signed by five witnesses. In it, they pledged that should they separate, they would not turn to a rabbinical court for a divorce.

Dolev opened by explaining why the couple had opted for a civil ceremony — "to protest religious coercion and to show there are alternative ways to get married." She said she and Diga had approached the rabbinate, which told them the wedding must be kosher and placed other obstacles in their path.

(Iim)

## Reform movement seeks political support for non-Orthodox streams

THE local Reform Movement has appealed to the non-religious parties in Knesset to include a plank favoring recognition of non-Orthodox streams in Judaism and alternative forms of marriage in their platforms.

The appeal follows two separate surveys, both showing that well over half the population favors recognition for Reform and Conservative Judaism and giving freedom of choice to those wishing to marry. The Reform Movement's Israel Religious Action Center sent

HAIM SHAPIRO

the appeal to all candidates from the Likud-Gesher-Tsonet, Labor, and Meretz.

The surveys were conducted by Dahaf on February 29 and March 3, and by the Geocartographic Institute on March 12 and 13. Both surveys questioned a representative sample of the adult Jewish population.

The Dahaf survey found that 59 percent favor recognition for the non-Orthodox movements and

61% support recognizing alternative marriage options. The Geocartographic survey showed that 54% favor recognizing both non-Orthodox movements and alternative options in marriage.

Among those who described themselves as secular or traditional, 66% of both surveys favor recognizing the Conservative and Reform movements, while 66% percent of the Geocartographic survey and 70% of the Dahaf survey support non-Orthodox marriage options.

## Murder suspect remanded for 10 days

RAINE MARCUS

the throat during a drunken brawl.

Although police said that Meliak confessed to the murder, her lawyer Nitzza Dikovsky denied this, saying that the victim had only been stabbed once in the neck, and that her client did not intend to kill her.

When police arrived at the

apartment, Meliak was crying beside the body. Dikovsky said that Meliak could not remember the incident, as she had been very drunk.

Both women had worked in a massage parlor near Ramat Gan's Diamond Exchange. Police suspect that both women, from the CIS, were here on forged identity cards and were brought here to work as prostitutes.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

**Body found near police station in Neshet**  
Vladimir Kritim, 30, whose body was found near the police station in Neshet yesterday, is thought to have been murdered. The body showed signs of violence. The Abu Kabir Forensic Institute is conducting an autopsy. (Iim)

**Stranded rappellers rescued**  
A police helicopter and volunteers from Kibbutz Ein Gedi's rescue unit yesterday picked up seven rappellers, trapped on a 300-meter-high cliff in Nahal Haver, after their cable broke. The Nature Reserves Authority said it intends to prosecute the seven for unauthorized entry into a forbidden area and for disturbing nesting vultures. (Iim)

**Coast Guard rescues lost yacht**  
More than 20 hours after it left Haifa yesterday, a yacht with seven passengers aboard was found northwest of Nahariya by the Acre Coast Guard. The passengers had intended to go abroad for a vacation, but after they set sail the yacht's motor and communications equipment malfunctioned. After several experiments, they managed to contact a passenger's son by telephone. He then called the police. (Iim)

**3 Egyptians caught entering illegally**  
Three Egyptians who entered illegally will soon be deported, police said yesterday. The three were remanded for 10 days by Beersheba Magistrate's Court to allow police time to prepare the deportation orders. They were caught by an IDF border patrol on Saturday standing at a bus stop in the Negev. A check revealed that they are Bedouin residents of Sinai. (Iim)

## Finnish psychiatrist testifies at Haifa rape trial

A FINNISH psychiatrist testified yesterday in the Haifa District Court trial of nine Acre youths, accused of gang raping a 16-year-old Finnish tourist who is slightly retarded.

Ira Canarouva, chief psychiatrist at Finland's main children's hospital was summoned by the defense to testify on the girl's mental state.

The prosecution claims that the girl was at the Acre bus station last August, when she met a boy who brought her to an abandoned house and raped her. He enticed another boy he met on the way to come with him, and the second boy also sodomized her at the house.

A total of nine youths raped the tourist at the house over a six-hour period, the prosecution said. The nine suspects all denied the charges.

The psychiatrist said the girl suffers from a slight mental retardation and was hospitalized in 1987 in a psychiatric ward.

She said the girl had sex education in Finland, but was not capable of understanding sex as a way of expressing feelings. The girl has a

low IQ and relates to sex in a childish manner, she told the court.

Canarouva added that because of the girl's mental problem, she lacks concentration and self-esteem, therefore she was not capable of objecting to the rapes.

The girl has since returned to Finland and is suffering from trauma.

The trial will continue next week. (Iim)

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# N. Korea violates border truce again

SEOUL (Reuters) - North Korea sent more than 300 soldiers into the Demilitarized Zone dividing North and South Korea yesterday in the biggest of three incursions in as many days, a Seoul Defense Ministry official said.

The US-led United Nations Command described the latest intrusion as a "significant violation" of the armistice accord that ended the 1950-53 Korean War, but said there was no cause for alarm.

"The United Nations Command leadership continues to watch the situation with serious concern, but notes these violations are not a cause for particular alarm," a statement said.

It put the number of Pyongyang troops that entered the highly sensitive Joint Security Area within the buffer zone at the Panmunjom crossing point at 150-180, far fewer than estimated by the Seoul Defense Ministry.

There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancy, although the troops entered after dark. "It is difficult to get the exact number as North Korean troops are exercising in the Joint Security Area at night, but it is more than 300 and less than 400," an official in the ministry's situation room told Reuters.

The troops arrived in a convoy of 12 trucks at around 8:00 p.m. and started pulling out 2 1/2 hours later after conducting drills in groups of 10 or 20.

The UN Command statement stressed that the situation elsewhere along the demilitarized zone remained normal.

There was no change in the strength, positions or activities of the North Korean People's Army or South Korean forces along the highly-fortified frontier.

A UN Command statement released on Saturday after the second incursion said there was no "imminent threat."

Nevertheless, the Seoul Defense Ministry official said South Korean military units near the security area had been put on heightened alert for border defense. Yonhap news agency said the troops involved were members of the frontline First Army Division.

South Korea is also asking the United States to send advanced Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft as tension mounts, the Defense Ministry official said.

The UN Command statement denied that combined South Korea-US forces were on higher alert.

"All forces assigned in the forward areas south of the Demilitarized Zone are always in a high state of readiness, but nothing in their readiness posture has changed from the standard high level that has been maintained for many years," the statement said. Seoul put the number of intruding North Korean soldiers at around 260 on Saturday and 120 on Friday.

Under the armistice only 35 military police from each side are allowed into the security area at any single time, and only sidearms are permitted.

US officials indicated they were not unduly alarmed by the first two incursions.

"It appears to us to be another step in the campaign of North Koreans to dismantle the long-standing military armistice agreement," a State Department spokesman said.

Analysts say Pyongyang's hostile flouting of the peace accord is designed to raise tensions and pressure the United States into signing a bilateral peace pact, bypassing Seoul.



South Korean tourists look through telescopes across the border yesterday. (Reuters)

# More clashes in Chechnya despite Yeltsin promise

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russian and Chechen rebel forces fought for control of isolated villages, despite a declaration by President Boris Yeltsin that his forces had halted operations, the Interfax news agency reported yesterday.

Yeltsin said on Saturday that he had sent a telegram to rebel leader Dzhokhar Dudayev declaring offensive operations by Russian forces at an end. It was Yeltsin's first direct approach to the man vilified by the Kremlin as a criminal.

Interfax quoted a Russian military spokesman in Chechnya as saying troops had stopped infantry attacks on the village of Goiskoye in southern Chechnya - where rebels have been holding out against government troops since Friday - to avoid casualties.

But aviation and artillery strikes continued at Goiskoye, 30 km southeast of Grozny, while troops fought rebels holding out in the villages of Vedeno in the south and Banut in the southwest.

The spokesman said rebels had launched 14 separate attacks on troops since Saturday morning, but refused to specify Russian losses. Russians have said more than 30 soldiers were killed and 67 wounded around Goiskoye on Friday.

The fighting has cast a shadow on Yeltsin's plan to restore peace in Chechnya after 15 months of attempting to subdue its independence bid.

Since March 31, when Yeltsin

addressed the nation on television to explain his peace plan, a series of air raids on villages has soured his efforts to resolve the conflict.

Russian military officials have denied the raids were carried out by forces under their control.

Yeltsin, who is hoping to be re-elected on June 16, avoided war-like language in a campaign speech on Saturday announcing his telegram to Dudayev.

"In line with my decree, regular checks have shown that military activities by the federal forces have stopped," he told supporters. "You will no longer find that our forces have initiated military adventurism anywhere."

Doku Zavgayev, head of the Moscow-backed Chechen government, issued an appeal to the lower house of parliament in Moscow, asking deputies to take steps to stop "the deaths of peaceful citizens and of Russian servicemen in Chechnya."

The message said the Chechen people and "progressive" Russians had placed great hope in Yeltsin's plan, believing "military activities will really stop and peaceful people will stop dying."

"But attacks are still being carried out on those settlements which have taken a step towards peace," it added.

Yeltsin, who has found himself embroiled deeper and deeper in a bloody and damaging military campaign since he sent troops to Chechnya in December 1994, has said the conflict is his biggest obstacle to getting elected to a second term.

# Chirac, Mubarak: We're not aware of Libyan chemical plant

CAIRO (AP) - Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and French President Jacques Chirac said yesterday that they do not know whether Libya is building an underground chemical weapons factory, as Washington has charged.

Their comments, at a news conference here, seem to suggest that the US is having trouble convincing them that Libya is building the chemical plant inside a mountain in northwestern Libya.

"This information has come from the American side," Mubarak said. "The information available is not sufficient. We have demanded information which proves this."

Chirac said his government could not confirm the US charges.

"We don't have enough information about this," said Chirac, who is on a three-day visit to Egypt. US Defense Secretary William Perry, on a visit to Egypt last week, said that Washington would not

allow the plant to begin operating, and said the plant would be vulnerable to American military strikes until it is completed. But he said the US still had time to pressure Libya to halt construction.

The factory is believed to be under construction at Tarhunah, 65 km, southeast of Tripoli. Mubarak demanded that Perry provide "information and pictures which prove what has been rumored."

He said if the reports are substantiated, Egypt and a European representative would visit the site.

The Tarhunah facility was reportedly designed to replace a plant at Rabta, 88 km, southwest of Tripoli. The Rabta plant was reopened last fall, five years after a suspicious fire that Libya blamed on US and Israeli agents.

The US had charged Rabta was built to make chemical weapons, but Libya has insisted that it manufactures pharmaceuticals.

# Healthy-looking pope leads Easter mass

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) - A healthy-looking Pope John Paul II led Catholics in Easter Sunday celebrations and prayed for a victory over death in Bosnia, Ireland, the Middle East, Algeria, and the world's other trouble spots.

The 75-year-old pontiff appeared in good form as he celebrated mass before over 100,000 people in St. Peter's Square, read his "Urbi et Orbi" (to the city and the world) message and wished the world a happy Easter in 57 languages.

Last Christmas, the pope dramatically cut short his "Urbi et Orbi" message while he was read-

ing it on live television, when he suddenly felt ill from the effects of a fever.

The pope was laid low by a fever last month that raised fresh concern for his health. He had appeared tired recently as he presided at long Holy Week ceremonies.

But he recited and sang yesterday's mass and delivered his message in a very strong voice. He also appeared in good form during a three-hour Easter eve service in St. Peter's Basilica that ended after midnight. Wearing resplendent white and gold vestments, he cele-

brated the mass from the steps of St. Peter's in brilliant sunshine.

Thousands of tulips, carnations, roses, and azaleas donated by Dutch companies formed a rainbow carpet before the altar.

The pope made peace the common thread of his Easter message, which was broadcast live by television to 65 countries around the world and seen by millions of people.

"O victory over death, strengthen the artisans of justice and peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Ireland, and the Middle East, and particularly in the Holy Land, where hopes

for peaceful co-existence are still jeopardized by recourse to force and violence," he said.

He also made an apparent reference to Islamic fundamentalism, speaking of "religion, hindered at times precisely by the intransigence of the followers of other religions."

Next week, the pope is due to make an important day trip to Tunis, which borders with Algeria.

The sometimes thorny relations between Christians and Muslims are expected to be the main theme of the trip, one of only a handful by the pope to overwhelmingly Islamic countries.

# Iranians head to Mecca amid Saudi warnings

NICOSIA (AP) - Iran yesterday started sending some 70,000 pilgrims to Saudi Arabia to perform the annual haj, as Saudi officials reiterated they would not tolerate political demonstrations.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Cyprus, said some 5,000 pilgrims would leave Iran daily over the next 14 days.

The Saudi Press Agency on

Saturday quoted an unidentified Interior Ministry source as saying the "kingdom will absolutely not allow the holding of political meetings... and will show no tolerance toward those who violate God's limits."

Some 402 pilgrims, most of them Iranian, were killed in 1987 when they clashed with Saudi police during a political demonstration in Mecca.

"He asked for permission to stay and his request was accepted."

Jordan has called for change in Baghdad since Iraqi defections in August allowed King Hussein to turn against Saddam, open links with the opposition, and mend ties with Gulf states angered by his pro-

# Top Iraqi defector settles in Jordan

AMMAN (Reuters) - A Damascus-based former Iraqi military intelligence chief has decided to settle in Jordan, a new center for scores of opposition figures seeking to unseat President Saddam Hussein.

Gen. Wafiq Samerai, who has lived in Syria since defecting in late 1994, arrived in Amman on Thursday, after performing the haj pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia, Information Minister Marwan Muasher said yesterday.

"He asked for permission to stay and his request was accepted."

Jordan has called for change in Baghdad since Iraqi defections in August allowed King Hussein to turn against Saddam, open links with the opposition, and mend ties with Gulf states angered by his pro-

Iraqi stand in the 1991 Gulf crisis.

Diplomats said the arrival of Samerai was an embarrassment for Syria, which like Jordan, wants to use Iraqi opposition groups and leaders it shelters to bring about change in Baghdad.

Iraqi sources said Samerai, who enjoys good relations with the Iraqi National Accord (INA), the first Iraqi opposition party to open an office in Amman, might work with them.

Samerai is the second senior Iraqi defector to take up residence in Amman over the past month.

Lt-Gen. Nazir Khazraji, a former chief of staff of the Iraqi army who arrived in Amman after escaping from the autonomous Kurdish area of north Iraq, said this week he had decided to join the INA.

# Talking pig gets chop from Chinese film censors

BEIJING (Reuters) - The Australian film *Babe*, a barnyard tale of a pig that wants to be a sheepdog, has been given the chop by Chinese censors, US film industry sources said yesterday.

The international box office hit was trotted out among 10 foreign movies proposed to be shown in China this year under an unwritten quota system allowing new releases to reach Chinese audiences, a source said.

"I don't know why Chinese censors have decided not to allow in *Babe*," the source said. "It is a charming film."

Chinese movie sources said domestic film authorities might be nervous that the film, in which a talking porker bams it up, might stop local movies from bringing home the bacon.

*Babe* won an Oscar for best visual effects at last month's Academy Awards and had been nominated for best picture.

Chinese film officials could not be reached for comment.

Beijing last year launched a policy that allows distribution of 10 recently-released foreign movies each year under a box office sharing agreement.

This has been lucrative for Chinese partner China Film and for Hollywood - but at the expense of domestic competitors - and has aroused concern among local film officials.

China's censors also scratched the latest James Bond blockbuster *Goldeneye* and *Apollo 13*, which glorifies the US space industry at a time when China's is in some disarray.

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**The Central Elections Committee for the 14th Knesset and for Prime Minister**

**Notice to the Public Regarding Submission of Candidate Lists for the 14th Knesset and for Prime Minister**

In accordance with Section 57 (Tet) of the Knesset and Prime Minister Elections Law (Consolidated Version) 1969 and Regulation 13 of the Knesset and Prime Minister Elections Regulations 1973.

The lists of candidates for the 14th Knesset and for Prime Minister are to be submitted to the Chairman of the Central Elections Committee at the Committee's offices in the Knesset building, Jerusalem, on

**Tuesday, April 9, 1996**  
**between 10 a.m. and 12 noon**  
**and Thursday, April 11, 1996**  
**between 4 p.m. and 12 midnight**

Please note the provisions of the Parties' Law 1992 on submitting lists of candidates:

**"Notice on the List of Candidates"**

19a. When a party has decided on its list of candidates and their order in the list, for the elections to the Knesset and for Prime Minister, or on its candidate for Prime Minister in special elections, it will inform the Registrar within ten days of its decision.

19b. A party will delegate an *ad hoc* representative and a deputy for its list of candidates for the Knesset elections or for elections for Prime Minister and will present their names to the Registrar at least one day prior to the end of the period for submitting the list of candidates. The Registrar will then notify the Chairman of the Central Elections Committee of their names."

Open letter to Prime Minister and Defense Minister Mr. Shimon Peres

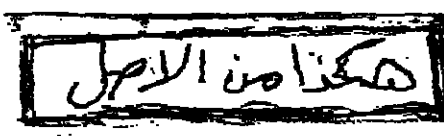
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We call on you, Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Mr. Shimon Peres to put an end to the closure and allow us, Israelis and Palestinians, to continue to work together as partners in strengthening peace and tolerance.

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# Actor happiest when audience is put to work

**W**hen actor Gil Alon saw Robert Woodruff's production of *The Jew Süss* at the Beersheba Municipal Theater he said to himself, "If this director ever offers me the role of a spider on the wall, I'll run to take it."

A noted American avant-garde, Woodruff returned to Beersheba to direct *The Jew Süss* by German-Jewish playwright Paul Kornfeld, and offered Alon the role of master of ceremonies.

*The Jew Süss* opened March 30 in Beersheba and will also be performed at this year's Israel Festival.

A week before the show opened, Alon was "enjoying every moment of rehearsal with Woodruff. You have to find your own connections to what's going on because there's something different happening everywhere on stage every minute of the time. He directs the kind of theater I believe in, where you don't feed the audience with a spoon. The audience should work when it comes to the theater."

He feels the audience may shrink when it comes to *The Jew Süss* which "shows a very ugly Jew, a horrid person, but all the other characters are horrid too. We have all been educated to believe that we're different, the chosen race, but we're people, just like everybody else."

"Kornfeld created a gallery of

greedy and arrogant stereotypes who'd murder their grandmothers to get what they want. It's human nature to create stereotypes. You generalize, and when you generalize you don't think."

The real Josef Süss Oppenheimer (1698-1738) rose and fell at the court of Carl Alexander, Duke of Württemberg in Germany. His dramatic story has inspired close to a dozen books or plays, including a Hebrew *The Jew Süss* by Mordecai Avi-Shaul in 1933 which was performed at Habimah with Shimon Finkel in the title role.

The most notorious version is the 1940 film, "a very antisemitic and successful work inspired by Josef Goebbels' propaganda ministry. Kornfeld himself died in a concentration camp in 1942."

**WOODRUFF'S** *Jew Süss* (Doron Tavori) is an opportunistic, brilliant, penniless adventurer who wears his way into the court and heart of the young duke (Alon Abutbul). He becomes the duke's chief minister and financial adviser but collects dozens of enemies along the way. The court's plan to poison him fails. It's the duke who dies, but Süss is killed anyway.

The play is a pulsating web of intrigue, lust, passions, hatred and nastiness, over which the

master of ceremonies presides.

"When I discussed what my own room might be like with Robert," Alon says, "we decided it was probably a small, bare, dull room because this man doesn't exist without ceremony. He has no personality of his own."

Playing the regular schedule of a repertory theater will reintroduce Alon to a routine he quit in 1982 when he broke his contract at the Haifa Theater to become a freelance performer. He has made fringe theater his home with productions like *The Can Opener*, a post-atomic thriller that played to tiny audiences, *Edi and Pus*, an operatic pun he created with Adi Etzion, and his production of *The Interview*, which won first prize at the Erlangen Fringe Festival in 1993.

A restless, peripatetic, 36-year-old bachelor who dreams one day of having children, Alon loves to travel - he's set to conduct a movement workshop in Belgium in July.

He grew up in Ramat Gan, a theater-crazy kid who was simultaneously enrolled in four different drama groups, ran a neighborhood puppet theater in the basement of his family's apartment building, and got his first professional engagement at 16 in the Habimah production of *An Enemy of the People*.

Today, he is acting in four children's plays; performing as a nar-



Doron Tavori plays the unsavory main character in Paul Kornfeld's 'The Jew Süss.'

rator with mainly contemporary-music ensembles ("modern music thrills me"); he's working on his second volume of poetry, and presides over *Lingo*, a game show on Channel 2 which has given him the recognition that only TV can bestow.

Last year he realized a dream and cut a CD. He sang 12 songs set to music by the likes of Shlomo Gronich and Rami Fortis. He printed 3,000 copies and sold 28, "which was hard, but I've got over it."

But theater remains Alon's ideal medium. This production of *The Jew Süss* takes him into the uncharted territory where he likes to roam. It doesn't bother him that a Jew "writes badly of Jews. There are no red lines in art. You don't have to be considerate of anything except causing physical harm."

# He took a gamba that really paid off

**T**here are sleeper albums - recordings that catch the public's fancy without much fanfare or some time after they are made. Then there are what might be called coma discs.

The performances by Spanish viola da gamba player Jordi Savall on the wildly successful soundtrack album from the 1991 movie *Tous les Matins du Monde* ("All the Mornings in the World") were recorded a full 10 years before being commercially awakened on the strength of the film's popularity.

The sound track of the movie starring Gerard Depardieu as the protégé of a 17th-century cellist and composer sold 67,000 copies in the US alone, and 423,000 in the rest of the world.

The success of the album surprised Savall as much as anyone else, he said in a phone interview from his home near Barcelona before his scheduled appearance here later this week as part of the *Authentica* music series.

"The movie combines beauty, sensibility and so many magical things that come together. It is about love, fidelity, the sense of why we do things in life and why music is necessary. Add to that good actors and beautiful images and the combination is great."

The music itself, he notes, "is not spectacular: it's rather quiet."

**MICHAEL AJZENSTADT**

Savall, 55, started out as a cellist, and his switch to viola da gamba, which predates the violin family in the evolution of musical instruments, was gradual. "I first discovered the gamba music which I played on the cello. Finally, when I finished my cello studies I began thinking that if there's so much interesting music for the gamba maybe I should look at the instrument itself. So I found one at the museum in Barcelona. But I made the final decision only when I discovered how many different beautiful pieces exist for it."

Savall elaborates that it's possible to "play either the violin or the cello, but not both. In the gamba family, I can play all of them. You play them all in the same position and you can go from bass to treble with the same technique."

He says that "the cello is beautiful - I spent many years with it - but it has four strings while the gamba has six or seven. You can sing very well with the cello, but you can talk and tell a story with more articulation with the gamba."

Savall has performed and recorded an enormous amount of Spanish music, which was virtually unknown for many years.

He complains that he has very little time to accomplish all his goals - he plays 120-140 concerts

every year. "Now I would like to continue my investigation of Spanish music from the medieval to the baroque period. Often I need five to 10 years to accomplish what I want to do, which is part of the pleasure."

He works on music from the 11th century up until Beethoven, and is about to conduct Beethoven's Third "Eroica" Symphony on period instruments. "As a solo instrumentalist it's a real pleasure to move your own ideas to a group of 50 musicians and explain and show how to do it. And I take 15 days of rehearsals; I never do concerts with two-three days of rehearsals."

Local music lovers were first captivated by Savall in last year's Israel Festival, in which he performed with his wife, soprano Montserrat Figueras. Now he is returning with a somewhat larger ensemble to perform a program entitled "Spirits Gardens." This he describes as "a program of Mediterranean music or music inspired by Mediterranean style, music from the end of the 15th century to the first part of the 17th century."

Jordi Savall and the Capella Reil de Catalunya conclude the second series of the *Authentica* early music concerts this Thursday in Jerusalem and Saturday at the Noga Theater in Jaffa.

# Womb with a view: Feminist fantasy is too good to be true

**F**ilm REVIEW  
**ADINA HOFFMAN**

**ANTONIA'S LINE** ★★★

Written and directed by Marleen Gorris. Hebrew title: *Shoshket Antonia*. 105 minutes. Dutch dialogue, Hebrew and English subtitles. Parental guidance suggested.

Antonia — Willeke van Ammelrooy  
Danielle — Elis Dettmers  
Deedee — Marina de Graaf

Antonia (Willeke van Ammelrooy) has bright, milk-fed cheeks, strong forearms and a knowing smile. When, at the start of Marleen Gorris's film, she struts back into her small Dutch hometown after several years away, she looks like she owns the place. Leading her dark-teenage daughter Danielle (Elis Dettmers) on a tour of the village, Antonia explains in detail about the local oddballs.

There's Crooked Finger, a nihilist bookworm who won't leave his wooden shack, and Loony Lips, a kind dimwit with Alfred E. Newman ears and a blubbery mouth. The curate careens through town on a rickety bike and sings at the top of his lungs, while the Mad Madonna howls inconsolably to the full moon. Her downstairs neighbor, The Protestant, bangs with a broomstick on the floor whenever she starts her wolf imitation. He's desperately in love with her and this is the only way he can show his affection.

Etc., etc. and so forth. Antonia's village is full of these eccentric types, and she, in her own way, fits right in. As a contented single mother, more interested in mowing hay than finding a man, she would seem to be an anomaly in rural post-World War II Holland. But Antonia is nobody's outcast. Instead, she becomes something of a mother to them all, welcoming anyone who so wishes to break bread, eat salami, and grin from ear to ear with her around the long wooden table on her front lawn.

An odd blend of the political and the pastoral, the feminist and the Christian, Gorris's movie unfolds



The matriarchal underpinning of this Oscar-winning saga from the Netherlands would come loose if any of the characters were to give birth to sons.

as a kind of a mini-epic. Without warning, a small story of one strong woman and the quirky peasants she nourishes gives way to a multi-generational fable about a whole loving community and the female life force that binds them. When Danielle announces that she wants a baby too, Antonia takes her to the big city to find an unsuspecting stud. Danielle gives birth

to her own little girl. There's, a child prodigy who grows up to be a mathematician, composer and, of course, the mother of a little girl named Sara. (What would happen, we wonder throughout, if one of these eager breeders were to mess up the tidy pattern and give birth to a son?)

"Time passed, season followed season," the female narrator keeps

nudging the tale along. The effect of this device is pointed: women's stories, Gorris seems to be saying, are reproductive. They don't exist in selfish isolation but live to give birth to their children's stories, and their children's children's stories. Even the traditional ending is cast off. In the final frames, we are assured that this story has no close, but goes on and on.

The tough heroine and whimsical, magical-realist tone of *Antonia's Line* will no doubt appeal to many viewers, as they appealed to the members of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, who named it this year's best foreign film, whatever that sprawling term means.

Despite its occasional charm, I found the movie too often cloying,

smug and doctrinaire. The precious way that Gorris treats the menagerie of simple villagers is bad enough (cheerful music, con-

stant sunshine and long, indulgent shots of Loony Lips and his girlfriend, retarded Deedee, holding hands). Worse, Antonia, the Virgin Mother, rules over them like an all-knowing, all-seeing goddess.

While her generosity seems genuine, it's also a touch self-satisfied, and as the film goes on, Antonia comes to seem less and less like a real and admirable person, and more and more like the figment of feminist longing. She's the kind of make-believe matriarch invoked by those who claim that the world would be a happier, more peaceful place if it were ruled by women.

Unlike the hypocritical town priest, Antonia recognizes the goodness and beauty of all-the town outcasts and "draws" them close to her. A nice sentiment, surely; but a slippery starting place from which to build a believable, complex character. Antonia is simply too good and too giving to be true. Whenever anyone threatens a member of her extended brood, she acts with perfect presence of mind, punishing a nasty, rock-throwing child by hooking his back collar to a tree, placing a curse on the head of a bully who has raped two of her loved ones.

In both cases, one watches and waits for Antonia's composure to crack, for her to heave a rock back at the kid, for example. The rock never comes. *Antonia's Line* is hagiography, its heroine no model of actual female strength, but a fantasy, an angel in a dowdy house dress.

At least the later generations do prove more probable - Danielle is angry and shy, a volatile combination, while her daughter, Therese, seems bottled up inside her own formidable intellect. The film grows richer and less predictable as it proceeds, although in the end this complexity seems a little too late.

# Soprano: 'War Requiem' is a cry for peace

**F**or soprano Edith Wiens, "C" stands for control, which stands for concerts. Not that the Munich-based Canadian singer has turned her back on opera, but for the take-charge musician, concerts and recitals make more sense.

"I have done opera in the past in Glyndebourne with [conductor Nikolaus] Harnoncourt, but my accent is certainly on concerts. It fits me; it fits who I am," she says.

Wiens explains that she loves detail and, even more, "being in charge. In opera you have to be a part; you are only as strong as your weakest link. But in recitals and concerts you project yourself in a very strong way and you can say what you feel is important to say. It feels more personal to me."

Her home life, and musical variety, are other considerations. "I always took my children [two boys, now 14 and 16] along, but I always wanted to be at home. Beyond that, in a month's time, I'm doing 10 concerts in five countries rather than doing one piece for six weeks."

Wiens is in Israel to sing in Benjamin Britten's *War Requiem* with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the orchestra's

principal guest conductor Kurt Masur. She has performed here before and she has also sung this particular work with Masur in Leipzig.

She has nothing but compliments for the maestro: "Masur, as always, brings total involvement. His passion and his love of people and his love of music is uncompromising. He has an instinctive grasp for the centrality of music, and for what matters."

Although titled a requiem, Britten's work is much more than the usual mass for the dead, Wiens argues. "Technically it's called a requiem, but it doesn't follow a straight religious course; it keeps veering into the human side of loss and how painful war is. It's a tremendous outcry for life that's lost and for untimely death, and that's different."

WIENS is particularly touched by the text. "I'm a tremendously word-oriented person - I guess I feel like a missionary when I sing. People need to hear what these words are saying, the words are paramount."

Britten's text is a combination of the traditional Latin mass with selections from the poetry of

Wilfred Owen. The poetry is sung by the tenor and the baritone in English while the soprano gets to sing only the Latin, which, according to Wiens, is a clear advantage. "I feel like I got the best part, the words I say are liturgical and have a meaning that goes on and on. When you sing a poem it's pretty clear what is intended. But with a liturgical text people can come in and see what they make of it. I have the broader message."

In addition to being "the most anti-war piece possible," says Wiens, the work is a lament for life wasted: "It simply tells us not to waste our time and our life."

Be it a requiem or not, Wiens claims that this work is very special. "It's a piece where the individual people matter very much. It's not like a Mozart requiem where four beautiful voices are enough. Here the person who is singing the part matters as much. It matters that the maestro is German and the orchestra Israeli; there's tremendous symbolism in this. It is almost daring to do this work in this country with all the

tragedy and all the loss you have encountered."

"Although many would call Britten a contemporary composer, Wiens sees him more as a classicist. And as far as real contemporary music is concerned she definitely has her reservations. "I used to do a lot of contemporary music but I have found the demands they

make on the voice are so extreme and then the emotional reward is not as large as it should be. What I get out of it for my soul has never proved to be anything like Mozart and Britten."

The IPO performs Britten's *War Requiem* tonight, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv.

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## Barak's protest

PERHAPS it was no more than part of the government's effort to seem tough before the Knesset elections, but Foreign Minister Ehud Barak's protest last week to Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Bassiouny was as timely as it was welcome.

The immediate cause for Barak's displeasure was the official Egyptian media's criticism of Oman and Qatar for establishing economic relations with Israel, and the incessant publication of falsehoods about an alleged radioactive leak from the Dimona reactor.

The canard about the reactor was first disseminated by Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian Authority, to deflect attention from Palestinian terrorism. But the daily harping on this fictitious leak in the official press, even after President Hosni Mubarak said publicly that there was no evidence of Negev radioactivity, is hardly what Israel expects from a country with which it signed a peace treaty 17 years ago.

Nor can Israel be pleased with Egypt's insistence on using a follow-up to the Sharm el-Sheikh conference in Luxembourg on April 22, called to coordinate international anti-terrorist efforts, as a venue for Cairo's demand that Israel dismantle its nuclear program.

In the euphoric days after the peace treaty's signing, Egypt was hailed not only as a partner in peace but as Israel's bridge to the Arab world. Instead, the Israel-Egypt relationship has developed into what is known as a cold peace.

That no Egyptian child ever sees the word Israel on a map; that Mubarak, who has never set foot on Israeli soil as president except for Yitzhak Rabin's funeral, has failed to keep his promise to reciprocate President Ezer Weizman's visit to Cairo; that Egypt fiercely op-

posed the repeal of the "Zionism equals racism" resolution at the UN and fought with special vehemence against the resumption of relations between Israel and African states; that Cairo still discourages tourism to Israel and that its trade with Israel is of laughable dimensions; and that the official press blames Israel for all the ills of the world, from AIDS to moral corruption - all these are but a few of the facts which make a mockery of the peace treaty. And as if to confirm its general hostility to Israel, Egypt yesterday joined Iran and Syria in opposing the growing closeness between Israel and Turkey.

Unfortunately, Barak's protests are unlikely to make much difference. Egypt has demonstrated remarkable skill in promising improved relations if only Israel meets one demand or another. Now these demands focus on signing the nuclear Non-Proliferation Pact, lifting the closure and withdrawing from Hebron. In the longer range they include withdrawal to the 1949 lines on all fronts and the establishment of a Palestinian state. But even if Israel becomes reckless enough to accede to all these, Cairo can be trusted to come up with even more preposterous conditions for normalization.

Perhaps the problem lies in Israel's reluctance to respond in kind. That even such mild protests as Barak's demarche are virtually unheard of is indicative of Israel's acquiescence to Egyptian abuse. It is largely due to Israel's intervention in Congress that Egypt receives more than \$2 billion in American foreign aid, and the strategic and military cooperation of the world's only superpower. It may be time for Jerusalem to reconsider the advisability of such unbounded, unequivocal support.

## No democracy, no loans

TO Israelis, the implied condition the International Monetary Fund has attached to its decision to lend Russia more than \$10 billion over the next three years may seem familiar. According to IMF officials, this loan, the second largest in the fund's history, will be delivered "only if Russia does not return to Communism."

In 1992 then-president George Bush linked granting Israel guarantees for \$10b. in private bank loans to the cessation of settlement activity. It was tantamount to stating that Israel could get the guarantees only if Labor replaced the Likud government.

There is, of course, a fundamental difference between the two cases. The alternative to the Yeltsin presidency in Russia is a totalitarian regime which by its very nature will endanger world peace and stability. For a bank owned and run by the democracies to link its loans to the preservation of democracy is not only natural but eminently justified. In fact, granting loans without attaching such strings would be foolish if not irresponsible.

Nor would the bank be remiss in going a step further. The very same rationale which militates against lending money to a Communist regime must apply to governments which support o-

talitarian regimes - particularly if such regimes have a record of aggression, terrorism and international piracy. Yeltsin's Russia, for example, is enabling Iran to construct reactors capable of producing nuclear weapons. It is warming its relations with Libya, reported to be building the world's largest chemical weapons plant. And it is also cozying up to Syrian dictator Hafez Assad, who owes Russia \$7b., mostly for advanced offensive weapons.

To be completely consistent, Western governments should condition loans to developing countries not only on transparency in bookkeeping and the absence of gross corruption and outright embezzlements by the regime, but on the democratization and liberalization of its politics. Applied to the PLO, such conditions may have a salutary effect.

The State Department continues to write fictions about Yasser Arafat's adherence to his Oslo obligations and his tenacious fight against terrorism, but bank officials may be a little more realistic. If their criteria for loan eligibility include democratic rule, due process and honest government in addition to the absence of monumental corruption, they will have to think long and hard before giving the Palestinian Authority a penny.



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## Importing problems

WHEN the employment of Palestinian workers by Israeli farmers, building contractors, fast-food joints, garages and sundry other employers was in its heyday, over half of the 120,000 Palestinians who came into Israel daily did so illegally, without clearance from the security authorities. Nearly all of the terrorist acts associated with Palestinian workers came from those illegal infiltrators.

This anarchic reality is now being repeated with the over 100,000 foreign workers who have been imported into Israel to supplant the Palestinians. It is estimated that over half of these foreign workers have either entered Israel illegally or have overstayed their original contracts.

These Thais who work on our farms, Filipinos who work in home care, Romanians who work mainly in building, Ghanaians, Nigerians and others, today constitute 10 percent of our labor force, and employers and manpower agencies are pressing to import more. True, these workers do not constitute the terrorist threat similar to that posed by the Palestinians. They do, however, bring with them other, very serious long-term problems.

At present, the short-term pros seem to outweigh the cons in importing cheap foreign labor to fuel our overheated economy. But the problems will become apparent in the not too distant future, especially when many of these workers insist on their families joining them here.

The main reason to oppose this inundation of foreign nationals is admittedly an unfashionable one given the present "post-Zionist," hyper-capitalist phase of our development. This country was founded and built by Zionist dreamers and millions of immigrants who responded enthusiastically to the thesis that not only were Jews entitled to a homeland and a state of their own, but that in

YOSEF GOELL

that independent homeland, Jews should return to working at all the trades and tasks required for society's functioning.

In short, all labor was honorable.

WE ARE told that Jews simply refuse to do the dirty, dangerous and slave-wage jobs at the bottom of the economic heap. There is

The problems of employing foreign workers will become apparent when they insist on their families joining them here

something to this; but we brought this shameful state upon ourselves when we decided to tolerate the payment of slave wages to people who work at unskilled but socially essential jobs.

Many Jews - and Israeli Arabs who have learned to be just as finicky - could be found to do these jobs if the pay was commensurate with the unpleasantness, difficulty and danger they entail. The massive importation of foreign workers who work for slave wages - and in inhuman conditions - is a mark of shame on our society, which not long ago was known for its finely developed social conscience and social solidarity.

Having such a large stratum of slave-wage foreign workers at the bottom of the pile has also been a major factor in keeping the wages of Israeli workers at the next to the bottom level, abysmally low. This has been one of the main causes for the rapidly growing income

gaps between rich and poor over the past decade and more.

The unconscionable employers of these exploited workers are certainly to blame for this. But equal blame lies with the Histadrut, which has consciously closed its eyes to this exploitation and refuses to lift a finger to fight for a minimum of human working conditions and a living wage for foreign or Palestinian workers.

In this, the Histadrut has continued its record of the past few decades of fighting only for the high-income salariat as opposed to the unskilled and underpaid workers in the textile and food-processing industries - most of whom are Israeli Arabs, women and new immigrants.

The ironically named Labor Party is certainly partner to that guilt. But it should be admitted that there is no party in Israeli politics that seems to care a whit, with the possible exception of the marginal Communist Rakah and the Sephardi Shas Party.

Germany, France, Britain and other western European countries were in a phase of rapid economic takeoff similar to the one characterizing today's Israel when they started importing East Europeans, Turks and North and Sub-Saharan African workers in the 1950s and '60s to do the slave-wage, dirty work that their own citizens refused to do. Two and three decades later, after their economies have taken a downturn resulting in endemic unemployment among their own workers, they find themselves ensnared in seething xenophobic and racial hatreds which were absent or marginal at the outset of that period.

There is no reason to believe that we will prove immune to similar catastrophic developments. It is a problem that deserves to be addressed with a sense of urgency.

The writer comments on public affairs.

## Architects aren't angels

MAYOR Ehud Olmert's contorted face showed that he heard the anger. But did he feel the anguish? He was a speaker at a recent roundtable discussion on architecture during the Jerusalem Conference on Heritage.

After Olmert had his say, audience members - primarily architects and architectural students - had a chance to vent frustration and pleaded with Olmert, "Save our city."

We have a city with its own distinctive mystique, still largely built on an intimate scale, a city with a human face.

We have valleys that bring our physical setting to our feet and, every so often, even without owning a million dollar apartment, we can lift our eyes to the mountains. But every bit of what we have is in danger. The round-table discussion was a chance to face off hopes and dreams for Jerusalem versus city hall. Olmert has been quoted in the press as saying he wants Jerusalem to have high-rises, to be like "the great cities" in the West (does he mean Houston?), that he wants massive development in the valley at the entrance to the city, but that the Old City would be "preserved."

Phillipe Brandes, a young architect in the audience, in a voice tight with emotion, said, "In urban planning there's an expression, 'to Brusselize a city.' It means to destroy it. Jerusalem is being Brusselized. Our mayor has opened the doors to high-rises and speculation. There's no real democratic discussion. The quality of life in this city is going quickly to the dogs, because of improper planning." He received long, sus-

ARLYNN NELLHAUS

tained applause.

Before he left, probably with great relief, Olmert noted that the only way to expand the city is to the east. "We can argue and argue," he said, "but at the end of the day, the political situation will determine the outcome."

BLAMING IT all on politics is a cop-out. Politics has little to do

To Brusselize a city means to destroy it. Jerusalem is being Brusselized

with esthetics or impact on the community. Did politics determine that the Dan Pearl building (or rather, the Dan Klunker) should encroach on the sidewalk and virtually hang over the street in apparent flouting of Jerusalem's so-called building code that applies conversely to the depth of one's pockets?

Did politics determine the latest blight on the Jerusalem skyline, that badly designed high-rise hovering over Hillel Street? Pass mistakes make no impact on city hall, which never seems to meet a scorched-earth builder it didn't love.

Jerusalem should take up the practice of Paris and Amsterdam, where, before a project is undertaken, an international panel of impartial architects is called in to give an opinion. Architects aren't angels. That's why we got the sensibility defying Ramot Polin. But a panel of experts is indispensable

to avoid future Ramot Polins.

Here we are, with a city that has not only emotional and historical importance, but spiritual meaning far beyond its physical confines, and our city fathers treat it simply like so much real estate. And those with the right connections can make a killing. Olmert didn't cause the architectural catastrophes that now exist. Most were his predecessor's fault. But the future is on his shoulders.

Is he blind to the ramifications of the ideas he bandies about? Is he deaf to the anguish expressed to him the other day? I applaud Olmert's firm stand on the unity of Jerusalem. May he prevail. But what kind of unified city will we have? Anonymity replacing intimacy? The sky darkened? The mountains crushed under fortress Jerusalem? Oh, wait - Olmert said the Old City would be preserved. How lucky for us. We can have Disneyland right here! Buy your tickets now.

The writer is a freelancer.

## POSTSCRIPT

THIS TIME, the rats were chasing the cats.

Toulouse police raided the home of an elderly woman and discovered she was living with 1,000 rats who amused themselves by harassing her cats.

Officers had difficulty entering the home because it was crawling with rats, which the woman fed with 15 kilos of grain daily.

They said the rat-lover had managed to domesticate the rats and had apparently not been bitten by them.

## Wasted votes

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

BEFORE every general election, mini-parties appear like mushrooms after the rain. Even though the process of registering a party under the 1992 Parties Law is extremely cumbersome, and despite the expense involved, today there are about 20 newly registered mini-parties. The fact that they are registered does not mean that they will run in the upcoming elections for the 14th Knesset, but they have the option to do so.

The mini-lists are invariably built around one person, and their chances of getting into the Knesset, especially now that the qualifying threshold is 1.5 percent of all votes cast, are close to nil. In the past, when the qualifying threshold was only 1%, several such parties managed to get elected. Uri Avnery got into the 6th Knesset (1965) with 14,124 votes, and Shmuel Flatto-Sharon got into the 9th (1977) with 35,049, which was enough for two seats. Famous political figures, such as Moshe Dayan in the elections to the 10th Knesset (1981) and Ezer Weizman in the elections to the 11th (1984) were a little more successful, but other well-known figures like Arye (Lova) Eliav in the 1984 elections and Yitzhak Moda'i in 1992 failed miserably.

In May, a list will have to get over 40,000 votes to get past the qualifying threshold, and it is doubtful whether any of today's mini-lists will pull this off. One could argue that there is nothing objectionable about this phenomenon, and that the only harm done is to the pockets of those foolish enough to try. But this is not so.

In many cases, the various political blocs are also liable to lose, because the votes of lists which do not pass the qualifying threshold are lost.

In the 1984 elections, the Center-Left bloc might have got 61 (out of 120) rather than 60 seats if Eliav hadn't run separately, and then there would have been no need to set up a National Unity Government. In the last elections, the right-wing religious bloc lost at least one and possibly two critical seats because Yitzhak Moda'i's and Rabbi Moshe Levinger's lists, as well as the Tebiya, failed to get past the qualifying threshold. As a result, the Left-Right bloc won a 61-seat majority.

This year, Labor could lose a seat if MK Nava Arad insists on running at the head of her senior citizens party "Gif." Mokedet will lose votes if MK Shaul Gutman runs at the head of "Yemin Yisrael." Shas will lose votes if Yosef Azran runs at the head of "Telem: Emma." Natan Sharansky's party will lose votes if Ephraim Gur (formerly of the

The votes of lists which do not pass the qualifying threshold are lost

Labor Party and then of the Likud) and several others insist on running at the head of additional new immigrant parties, and the new Arab alignment will also lose votes if there are two to three additional Arab parties.

OF COURSE, if all these splinter lists actually run no one will lose, because the loss of votes to the two main political blocs will be about equal. However, if Shimon Peres is elected prime minister but is one seat short of a Left-Arab blocking majority in the Knesset, or if Bituyanim Netanyahu wins the election for premier and is one seat short of a Right-religious majority, a few of the personalities mentioned above are liable not only to be in financial straits but to find themselves labeled as traitors to the greater cause.

What makes all these people run? Several are members of the present Knesset who felt they had no chance of winning realistic slots on the lists of their respective parties under the existing primary system. This is true of MKs Nava Arad (Labor) and Ephraim Gur (Likud). Several are members of this Knesset but either felt out with the leaders of their parties or became disappointed with the policies they followed. This is true of MKs Azran and Gutman. Some undoubtedly have Napoleon complexes, or been convinced themselves (or been convinced by others) that the causes which they represent (besides the fulfillment of their own personal ambitions) will be neglected unless they get into the Knesset. What they all have in common is an extreme lack of realism.

And as to these mini-parties' prospective voters, if they really want their votes to count, they had better reconsider their choice.

The writer is a political scientist.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE ENGINE OF APPEASEMENT

Sir, - Hamas is killing Jews by the busload because, our leaders tell us, they want to stop the "peace process." However, Jewish leaders have stated quite emphatically that blowing up buses will not stop the "peace process" and it hasn't. The simplest way for Hamas to stop the "peace process" would be to eliminate Arafat, which Hamas has not done. Does anyone seriously believe that Hamas, or any Arab group, is opposed to Israel relinquishing control over territory? Conclusion: (a) Hamas also supports the "peace process." (b) Killing Jews is not designed to stop the "peace process."

The fact is terrorist violence is intended to speed up and to broaden the benefits of the "peace process." It exploits Peres's fantasy of a "New Middle East." If, as he has said, "there is no turning back," then violence becomes a whip to pressure Israeli leaders to be more forthcoming. And it works. Peres, Beilin, Sarid and others of the political left are on record as having said that to stop the terror, we must accelerate the "peace process." we

must jump ahead to the final settlement, we must release more convicted terrorists, we must relinquish more land, we must allow Palestinians more of the trappings of a political state. Terror is the engine of appeasement.

Jewish victims have never been "sacrifices for peace," an obscene idea in the first place. They have been casualties of war, a war that has not ceased and probably never will. Terrorists are Palestinian soldiers, Arafat, our "peace partner," has referred to convicted terrorists as prisoners of war and is on record as having praised suicide bombers, bomb makers and terrorists as soldiers in the Palestinian cause. The Arabs have not been dishonest, we simply choose not to listen. Echoes from our recent past.

We are at war and we are capitulating. Peres has reconsidered his original plan of an open and "new" Middle East and substituted an opposite doctrine, "separation." We are now walling ourselves in. We know where that leads to.

DR. CHARLES SADAN

### RAIL TRAVEL

Sir, - On March 13, a strike by Israel Railways forced me to travel in the morning to Tel Aviv by bus on the highway. It was the first time in many years I had done this and it revealed to me the unbelievable nightmare of our traffic problems.

Are people who choose to drive - one car-one person - insane? Or are they gluttons for punishment? No matter how much is spent on new highways, they will quickly be obsolete as Israelis buy new cars in record numbers.

There has to be a stop to this craziness. People must be lured out of their cars with improved public transport. In reality, they must yearn to escape the endless tie-ups, fumes and frustration of being stuck in a gridlock for long periods.

What do we have to do to bring our planners to their senses? Rail transport is the answer, plus vehicles to deliver people to and from hubs.

JOAN COHEN

Netanya.

### ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

Sir, - The fact that our prime minister has now stated that this time he really means business with Arafat because the situation "has worsened" is too many bus explosions too late. The same way it has taken him so many bus explosions to "get tough," it has taken many of us to decide "enough is enough." How do we know that this time he really means business? And does this mean that, if things get moving now, then the last several bus explosions could have been prevented?

I am tired of our "human sacrifices" for a "peace" that doesn't exist. When the other side is genuinely interested in peace, then we can again talk about giving up land or anything else. Until then, I am putting my faith in our soldiers to protect us. And yes, I will even give Bibi a chance rather than have a government that has almost consistently gone back on its word.

RUTH SCHWARTZ

Jerusalem.

### BEWILDERED

Sir, - I am bewildered by a news item in *The Jerusalem Post* of March 19. We are informed that Shimon Peres, like the late Yitzhak Rabin before him, vows that Jerusalem will remain the undivided sovereign capital of Israel forever. We are further told that, for some time, the government has been sponsoring an "academic" research project on ways to divide Jerusalem with the Palestinians.

Why does any government commission a study on ways to do something it swears it will never do?

GERDA HOFFER

Jerusalem.

Handwritten signature: אריאל לוי



Grim Reaper

Harvesting Evidence in Bosnia's Killing Fields

By MIKE O'CONNOR

**L**AZETE, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
In a field of mud, in the rain, three men were digging last week. It was a forlorn scene. One man was pulling up chunks of clay out of the short trench they were making. The other two were clearing the dripping clay by hand from their shovels after each bite into the ground. In a small meadow of a remote valley, these workers could easily have been three Bosnian peasants stuck with the task of digging a well.

But, about four feet down, they pulled a man's jacket out of the ground, examined it and put it in a plastic bag. And on a trail just above them were some investigators, wearing tight, white waterproof gloves, gingerly poking their fingers into a pile of rubbish. They were examining layer upon layer of the remains of human life. They had found pieces of clothing, identity documents, a tin can, a pack of cigarettes, a small mattress. They were placing numbered yellow markers near some of the items. And the team leader was narrating the findings into a tape recorder.

These men, members of the Srebrenica Team of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, were doing a preliminary assessment of what seems to be the site of a mass execution and burial. Last week, they were beginning to assemble evidence that they hope will bring mass murderers to justice. In particular, they were searching the wreckage for something that would pin these killings on the Bosnian Serb leaders Radovan Karadzic and Gen. Ratko Mladic, both of whom have both been indicted by the tribunal on war crimes charges.

The Key Case

Last July, the former United Nations "safe area" of Srebrenica was overrun by Bosnian Serb forces. Muslim women and children were put on buses and expelled to Bosnian Government territory. And, if witnesses are right, between 3,000 and 8,000 men were executed at sites scattered over 35 miles between Srebrenica and where the investigators were digging.

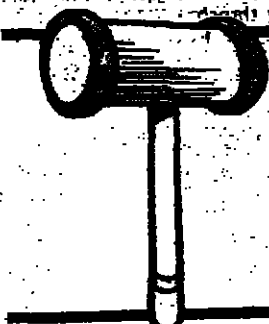
The tribunal has begun its investigations with the Srebrenica case for a number of reasons. In a war where war crimes were plenty, what happened in Srebrenica is still viewed as extreme. And Srebrenica has a number of witnesses who can document most of the steps that lead from the city to the mass graves. What's more, the tribunal thinks it can directly tie General Mladic and Dr. Karadzic to the killings.

Thus this search for evidence is becoming a test of an effort to bring a touch of justice to the Balkans. For



Elizabeth Rehn, a U.N. special envoy for human rights, looks at a skull in the woods near Srebrenica.

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Benefit of the Doubt

Justice may be blind.  
What about judges?

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The Envelope, Please

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Remembering Ron Brown

So Visible, but From Which Angle?

By STEVEN A. HOLMES

**A**BRUPT death often defies people, converting complex personalities infused with character and frailties into paragons of wisdom and grit. So it was with John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., and now, Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown. And in America today, the death of a highly visible African-American like Mr. Brown produces another change: the transformation of a living, breathing human being into a larger-than-life symbol, embodying whatever any commentator feels is wrong—or right—with the current state of race relations and black progress.

As Washington struggles to come to grips with Mr. Brown's death last week in an airplane crash in Croatia, his life and achievements already seem to have been transformed into a kind of Rorschach test on race. Like the varied reactions to the O. J. Simpson verdict, the view of Mr. Brown often seems more a reflection of the viewer's race and ideology.

Talent and Achievement

Some look at him and see a classic example of what blacks can accomplish if whites would only give more of them the chance to excel. "Ron was a talented guy who seized opportunity," said the Rev. Jesse Jackson. "But, for the most part, people cannot get opportunity. So the burden to provide opportunity is on those who have power."

Some viewed Mr. Brown (the son of a middle-class family) as proof that race is no longer a barrier to success; that policies such as affirmative action—which they consider unfair anyway—should be jettisoned. "By any definition, he was an amazing success in the American political arena," said Clint Bolick, vice president of the Institute for Justice, a public interest law firm that opposes affirmative action. "It kind of proves that the American system works; that if you've got brains and talent you can rise to the top regardless of your race."



After hearing that Ronald H. Brown's plane was missing, people at the Commerce Department were in a state of shock.

But Mr. Brown was also viewed as a sellout by some more militant blacks—former Representative Gus Savage of Illinois once sneeringly derided him as "Ron Beige." He was also considered by some as an example of a black man who did not forget where he had come from, often using his position to promote younger talented blacks. And many people, particularly business executives he dealt with as Commerce Secretary, say they did not

see his race at all when they looked at him, just skill at deal-making and promoting American business interests abroad.

Adding to the Confusion

For his part, Mr. Brown contributed to this confusion. After Bill Clinton's victory in 1992, Mr. Brown steadfastly refused to take on any of the Cabinet positions that had traditionally gone to minorities. In-

stead, he insisted on getting the top post at State, Defense or Commerce, positions where the world would be his stage and he people he would deal with would be foreign ministers or corporate executives, not civil rights leaders or big city mayors. In fact, virtually nobody doubted his credentials to deal power with anyone, black or white. "Ron would not consider being Sec-

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Hiding Out Underneath The Big Sky

By TIMOTHY EGAN

**L**AST CHANCE GULCH leads into the old stone buildings of Montana's capital, to Lewis and Clark County Jail, which now holds a man suspected of being one of the most sought-after fugitives of the century. Last Chance is not just a name for a main drag. In Montana, it seems like a state motto.

For Theodore J. Kaczynski, the student prodigy who graduated from Harvard at age 20, the promising math professor, Montana was the best of all hideouts. Virtually everybody in the hamlet near his one-room cabin knew him, but nobody asked who he really was.

Now, of course, Mr. Kaczynski, as the chief suspect in the Unabom case, is on his way to becoming a household name. At the same time, a band of tax-hating individualists and accused check forgers called Freemen wait out an F.B.I. siege on the other side of the state. The timing of the two events is utterly coincidental, but suddenly people all over the world are wondering what it is about the Big Sky Country that makes it such a shelter for people who want to hide or otherwise thumb their nose at the idea of an organized society.

It is not, it turns out, a foolish question.

"There is this idea here that your neighbor's business is your neighbor's business until it actually causes harm to you," said Ken Toole, of the Montana Human Rights Network. The organization monitors hate groups and extremists, and has had a busy year.

"Much as I would like to deny it, there is no doubt that we have become a haven for some of these militia leaders and extremists," said Mr. Toole. "Yet, this is also a state that has stood up to these people."

But it is also state where a hermit, a fugitive or an extremist can go for years without feeling a ounce of pressure. There are fewer than a half-dozen people per square mile in Montana, and no daytime speed limit. Garfield County, where the Freemen are holed up, is as big as Connecticut, and it has only two law enforcement officers.

Even in the West, where individualism and self-reliance survive as regional values, Montana stands out. It is the third most sparsely populated state in the nation, and there is a long history of unconventional attitudes toward what constitutes law and order. In the second half of the 19th century, the state was a haven for outlaws and, in response, a center of vigilantism; it also was a hotbed of labor radicalism where miners

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## Ideas & Trends

# And Now, the Kinder, Gentler Merger

By MARK LANDLER

**P**ACIFIC TELESIS and SBC Communications made a bit of history last week — and not just because they became the first of the Baby Bells to grow up and get married. In announcing their \$17 billion merger, the two regional Bell telephone companies promised not to dismiss any workers.

In fact, Edward E. Whitacre Jr., the plain-spoken chairman of SBC (originally Southwestern Bell), said the deal would generate 1,000 new jobs in California, where SBC plans to offer long-distance telephone service. "The union of these companies is not about layoffs," Mr. Whitacre declared.

In this decade of downsizing, such a pledge sounds almost heretical. By promoting the merger as a job creator rather than a job destroyer, Mr. Whitacre is flouting the conventional wisdom on Wall Street about how to sell such deals to shareholders. But he feels that SBC's broader horizons will enrich its 100,000 workers — everyone from cable splicers to senior executives — bringing both a robust share price and swift government approval of its deal.

To many industry experts, Mr. Whitacre's rhetoric is the latest evidence that downsizing is itself being downsized, at least up to a point. In addition to SBC, several other companies have either soft-pedaled the role of layoffs in their new corporate combinations, or held up their commitment to job security as a virtue in announcing mergers.

For that, rank-and-file workers can probably thank the odd combination of a politician and the nation's

largest phone company. In January, AT&T said it would slash 40,000 jobs, one of the biggest corporate bloodlettings ever. Patrick J. Buchanan promptly made downsizing, and the anxiety it causes, a theme of his Presidential campaign.

With his harsh criticism of AT&T's top executives, Mr. Buchanan managed to turn the company's layoffs — which it had blandly justified as a response to technological change — into a symbol of corporate America's ruthless pursuit of profits over the welfare of the worker. Newsweek even placed AT&T's chairman, Robert E. Allen, in a police lineup of chief executives on its cover, under the headline "Corporate Killers."

"AT&T has had to face withering criticism," said John Challenger, vice president of Challenger, Grey & Christmas, a Chicago "outplacement" firm, which helps companies find jobs for employees who have been laid off. "We're beginning to see some authentic efforts to redress the loss of good will that has come from downsizing."

### Reading Political Tea Leaves

But if these companies are astutely reading the political winds — and backing it up with a real commitment to saving jobs — they may not be pursuing the soundest business course. The economic pressures that drive corporate downsizing have not gone away. Indeed, few companies face the triple whammy of global competition, technological change and demand for stock performance more keenly than the Baby Bells. Given that, some industry experts wonder if all the talk about jobs is merely a public-relations ploy.

SBC is not the only company that has tried to turn the ambient fear over layoffs to its advantage. First Bank recently used the threat of downsizing as ammunition in its takeover battle for a big Los Angeles bank, First Interstate. Wells Fargo, based in San Francisco, had mounted a rival bid for the bank, contending that it could extract huge savings by shutting down 400 neighboring branches and dismissing the employees.

So First Bank, which is based in faraway Minneapolis, took out full-page ads in California newspapers to dramatize its more benign intentions. The bank said

### Suddenly, consolidations are about saving jobs. Is it real or just public relations?

it would reduce only 6,000 positions, while it claimed that Wells Fargo would whack 10,000 jobs. In case the arithmetic didn't make the point, the ads carried a headline warning: "It's not a fire, flood, or an earthquake. But it could be a disaster for California." In the end, First Bank lost out to Wells Fargo's richer bid.

After weeks of drubbing from Mr. Buchanan and other critics, AT&T has tried to put a human face on its financial engineering. In a recent Newsweek column responding to the magazine's cover story, Mr. Allen wrote about the personal anguish he suffered in order-

ing the cutbacks. The company also recently published full-page ads in The New York Times and other newspapers urging other companies to consider hiring people laid off by AT&T.

"If this were a prize fight of 12 rounds," said Burke Stinson, an AT&T spokesman who has helped shape the company's strategy, "I would say we lost round one; we lost round two; we fought to a draw in round three; and pretty soon, we'll start winning rounds."

Even companies that are still promoting deals because of their cost savings are playing down layoffs. Aetna Life and Casualty, which announced last week that it would acquire U.S. Healthcare, promised to generate \$300 million in savings by melding the two insurance companies. But in the same press release, Aetna said, "We will be sensitive to the interests of our employees."

Such warm but vague pledges make some observers wonder how sincere the companies are about their promises. Executives at rival phone companies, for example, said they doubted that SBC could avoid wholesale cutbacks. "You just know there are headquarters staffs and other corporate functions that will overlap," Mr. Challenger said.

Times Mirror has devised a novel way to deal with such skepticism. The publishing company, which has announced sweeping job cuts at its newspapers, recently announced that it would sell its educational publishing division. But Times Mirror wants these employees to stay in their jobs. So it awarded them a \$1,000 bonus to remain with the company through its transition to a new owner. Of course, once the company changes hands, all bets are off.

### Doubting Harolds

## Looking Inside a Judge's Mind

By DON VAN NATTA JR.

**J**UDGES don't like to admit they make mistakes (they prefer to take their chances with a higher court). They do not often apologize for something they said. And rarely, if ever, do they change their mind about a case.

Which makes last week's about-face by Federal District Judge Harold Baer Jr. even more remarkable. While reversing his politically unpopular decision to toss out evidence against a confessed drug courier, the judge also expressed regret for his now-infamous remark that it was reasonable for people to run from the police in the Washington Heights neighborhood of upper Manhattan, where police officers are seen as "corrupt, abusive and violent." In reinstating the evidence, Judge Baer, who sits in Manhattan, sent his regrets to "the dedicated men and women in blue who patrol the streets of our great city."

Legal experts said it was hard to believe that both rulings were written by the same judge. Whether or not the turnaround resulted from new testimony heard at a rehearing last month or from overwhelming political pressure, it seems clear that in making both decisions Judge Baer — far from acting as an impassive instrument of justice — was grappling with some very human issues. For the public, it is sometimes easy to forget that even the most basic principles of the

criminal justice system, starting with the presumption of innocence, are administered through the filter of a judge's own set of perceptions and instincts.

In every courthouse, people wonder: What goes through the minds of those men and women in black robes as they glower over their provinces? How do they really decide?

### Man or Machine?

Thomas Jefferson said a judge should strive to be no more than a "mere machine." But there are few exemplars of that ideal to be found these days. The closest living example may be Harold J. Rothwax, an irascible State Supreme Court justice in Manhattan, whose new book's title, "Guilty," summarizes his assessment of the criminal justice system. The word also sums up his assumption about defendants who come before him.

When gazing down at a defendant from his bench, Judge Rothwax never asks himself, "Is he innocent?" At this point, the presumption of innocence does not apply in Judge Rothwax's thoughts.

Instead, he asks, "Is he probably guilty?" "Actually, our system is a system of probability screenings," Judge Rothwax said recently. "A defendant is brought before a judge and the first question the judge asks is, 'Is it probable that he committed a crime?' If the answer is yes, the defendant

is kept in the system and moved on a track toward trial. If the answer is no, the case is dismissed and the defendant goes home.

"From the time of the defendant's arrest to the time of the defendant's trial, there are five, six, seven different screenings. So by the time that defendant goes to trial, he has been found to be probably guilty."

Although most judges would never admit it, Judge Rothwax's presumption of probable guilt is routinely the standard they use at arraignments and bond hearings. Jurors, on the other hand, are supposed to presume that a defendant is innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. "Nowhere is it written but it is widely believed that the defendant gets the benefit of the doubt on the facts and the prosecutor gets the benefit of the doubt" on rulings based on interpretations of the law, said H. Richard Uviller, a professor of law at Columbia University.

In search-and-seizure cases, most judges' decisions turn on the credibility of the key witnesses. Who is more believable, the police or the suspect? It is not a secret in most courthouses that judges have rarely doubted the testimony of police officers.

### Judge and Jury

Stephen J. Schulhofer, a professor at the University of Chicago Law School, said a recent survey of judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers in the Midwest found that 72 percent of the respondents said judges were "less likely than they should be to disbelieve police testimony."

Although there is a trend to limit judicial discretion, especially in the meting out of sentences in Federal court, judges still have a lot of leeway when deciding pretrial motions made by prosecutors or defense lawyers. In those early stages of a case they serve as both judge and juror. It is a tricky juggling act; the facts must be weighed against the demands of the law, and sometimes one can get in the way of the other.

Judges, like jurors, must use common sense when gauging the truthfulness of witnesses, lawyers and defendants. They do it by listening and watching. Sometimes, they go by the gut. And once in a while they step aside and allow the gods of fate to take over.

In 1982, a Criminal Court judge in Manhattan named Alan I. Friess let the flip of a coin decide the jail sentence of a defendant convicted of pickpocketing. "I'm prepared



Judge Harold J. Rothwax asks "Is he probably guilty?" and has no regrets.

to allow you to decide your own fate," Judge Friess told the defendant, "and if you're a gambling man, I'll permit you to flip a coin for that purpose."

Heads, he would get 30 days in jail, tails, 20. The pickpocket called tails, and won. Afterward, his Honor attributed the coin-flip idea to his personal "style."

Judges who fancy themselves trailblazers or even poets can often get into trouble with the public. Much of the time, these judges' recorded musings have nothing to do with

the issues in the case.

"The temptation for a judge to make unnecessary, extraneous comments is very great because there is no one to edit their opinions," said Anthony E. Davis, an adjunct professor of law at Brooklyn Law School and the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law. "Certainly, the Baer case will rein in most judges' temptations, as long as the memory of what happened to him is fresh. And, you know what? That may not be such a bad thing."



Judge Harold Baer Jr. disparaged the police, and later sent regrets.

## Harvesting the Evidence in Bosnia

Continued from page 1

now, though, the investigators say they are prohibited from talking to the press about the case. So one can learn what is going on only by watching the team of three men digging a trench, following their four fellow investigators as they pile up evidence nearby, and talking to people who are familiar with the forensic investigations of other mass killings.

Dr. Robert Kirschner and Eric Stover, who are associated with Physicians for Human Rights, which is doing the forensic investigations for the war crimes tribunal, won't discuss this case. But they say human rights inquiries are like what local police do at a homicide site.

"A war crime creates a crime scene," said Dr. Kirschner. "That's how we treat it. We recover forensic evidence for prosecution and create a record which cannot be successfully challenged in court."

Mr. Stover agrees. "The approach to gathering evidence in Winemucca, Nev., or in Srebrenica is exactly the same," he said.

The approach may be the same, but the task is much bigger. For one thing the crime scene, marked off by yellow barrier tape, is more than 15,000 square feet. And there appears to have been extensive tampering with the evidence. Much of the earth has been dug up, and many bodies may have been removed.

For all of the complications, there is one thing that makes this investigation easier. In most murder cases, prosecutors have to present the proverbial fingerprints. In this case, the prosecutors won't even have to show that the defendants touched the victims. It will probably be enough to show that the Bosnian Serbs who executed thousands of men were in fact under the command of General Mladic and Dr. Karadzic.

### Taking Random Samples

What's more, the war crimes investigators need not examine all the bodies fully. Dr. Kirschner said that with large graves, random samples are enough. "If 100 of 1,000 bodies, selected randomly from a site, have all been shot, then you can safely say that most of the 1,000 bodies have been shot," he said. And even if many of the bodies have been reduced to skeletons, said Mr. Stover, there will be remnants of clothing and other objects in the ground, along with the bones — enough to determine who most of the victims were and what killed them.

The War Crimes Tribunal, which was created by the United Nations Security Council, has only a small staff and two court rooms. One spokesman estimated that the tribunal could only handle about 20 trials a year. That means that most of the war crimes in Bosnia will be prosecuted by local authorities, or not at all. The Bosnian cases that the tribunal takes on are

being investigated by 9 or 10 teams, with specific people, or small groups, as targets. The targets are chosen not only by the seriousness of the crime, but also by how easy the suspects are to catch and prosecute.

In war crimes cases, just as in other types of crime, the idea is to find physical evidence that will either convict by itself or that will bolster the credibility of witnesses. As it turns out, much of the Srebrenica case depends on witnesses — the men who survived the executions and say they remember what happened.

But are they trustworthy and credible? If the witnesses are correct in details that can be checked — how many victims, how they were dressed, how they were killed and buried — then it's easier to believe them when they say they saw General Mladic directing the troops just before the killings began.

The investigators, Americans, French, and British, are somberly diligent and quiet. Among the things they have piled up are many strips of cloth which match survivors' descriptions of blindfolds the victims wore. This seems to strengthen the witnesses' credibility.

### From Argentina to Rwanda

Srebrenica is not the first place where forensic science has been brought to bear on a case of mass murder. A recent precedent was set more than 10 years ago in Argentina. In 1984 some forensic investigators,

including Mr. Stover and Dr. Kirschner, took on one case of murder out of the thousands of murders that had allegedly been committed by Argentina's military junta. Starting with that, they helped convict eight of the top officers responsible for the mass murders.

The practice of using forensic evidence to prosecute mass murders was also used in El Salvador, Honduras, Rwanda and elsewhere.

In its short history, the process of ferreting out mass murderers has become more effective. "We have moved from reading a report by a human rights group on some great tragedy, to actually getting the case, and, we expect, the guilty, into court," said Mr. Stover.

Kenneth Roth, the executive director of Human Rights Watch, sees the Bosnian case as a key. Before this tribunal began to investigate and prosecute suspects in the former Yugoslavia, he said, human rights groups were often limited to putting moral or economic pressure on murderous governments.

Now, Mr. Roth said, the investigation in the former Yugoslavia is "actually a revolutionary moment in the history of the human rights movement." Investigators here don't want to create a historical record as much as they want to jail the criminals and deter others from committing similar crimes.

One expert on war crimes investigations deftly defined the investigators' new outlook. "They are," he said "very practical."

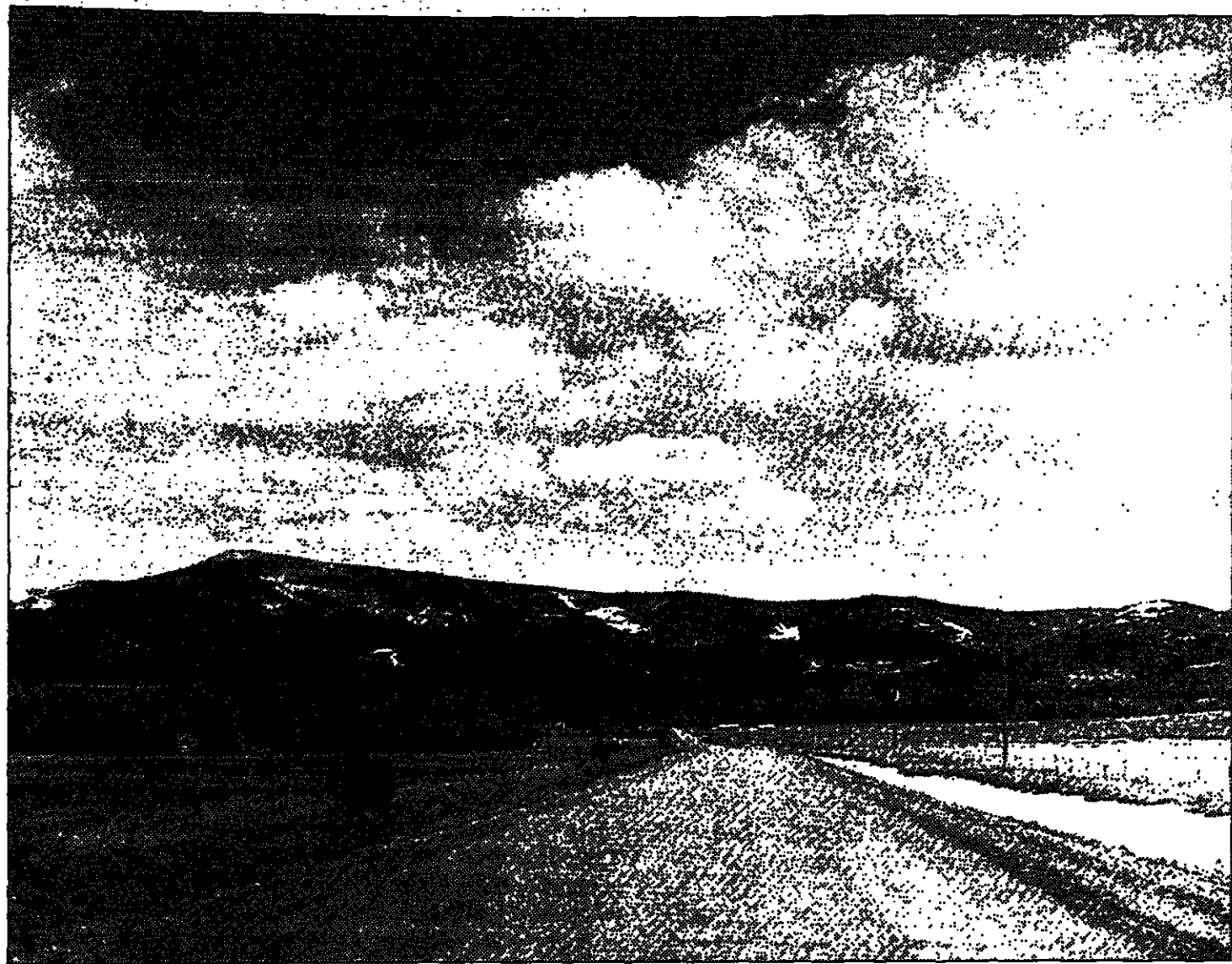
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1996 APR 7

# The Nation

## Hiding Out Under the Big Sky



Jim Wilson/The New York Times

Theodore J. Kaczynski, 45, lived near Lincoln, Mont., would ride his bicycle into town along this stretch of Stemple Pass Road.

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rose up against the "copper kings." Last week, Mr. Kaczynski was charged only with a single odd felony — possessing bomb components not registered to him in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record — but he is said by the Federal authorities to be a prime suspect in the case of the Unabomber. The mail-bomb terrorist, who has written of his hatred for the way technology is transforming society, has killed three people and injured 27 over an 18-year period.

For nearly two decades, the Unabomber has been one of the most notorious figures in America. And of the many people who have lived in the crowded town of Lincoln, this suspect, the author of the letters, is a little fold in the Rocky Mountains, where everybody knew his name, and he had a homey rural mailbox with Ted Kaczynski stenciled on it.

"He would wave, 'I would wave,'" said Eileen Lundberg, who has lived down the Stemple Creek Road from Mr. Kaczynski for more than 20 years. "He would say hi. I would say hi. He would bring me parsnips from his garden. I would bring him beets."

And did she ever ask her neighbor of 20 years what he did to earn money, or where he had disappeared to over stretches of time? "I would never have asked," said Mrs. Lundberg. "It was none of my business."

Which is what made the place perfect. For until anyone knew who he was, all the satellite surveillance in the Federal arsenal couldn't home in on this suspect — as it did shortly before the arrest.

"In the cities you suspect the worst, but in the country you expect the best until proven otherwise," said Andy Malcolm, press secretary to Montana's Governor, Marc Racicot. So it was when dozens of F.B.I. agents began showing up in Lincoln, an unincorporated

village, 50 miles from Helena and four miles from Mr. Kaczynski's cabin, weeks ago, and nobody asked any questions. People say they thought the agents were just a bunch of guys on an extended snowmobile outing. Even though the F.B.I. took all 4 cabins and 16 motel rooms at the Seven-Up Pete Ranch, the owner, Wayne Cashman, said, "When you're running a business, you don't ask questions."

More than 300 miles east of here, on a ranch in the high, frozen plains of eastern Montana, a dozen fugitives who call themselves Freemen, who are wanted on a multi-

### A neighbor of 20 years never thought of asking if Mr. Kaczynski had a job.

million dollar check fraud scheme, have been on the ranch for more than a year, saying that what they do is none of the Government's business. They have their own courts, own laws, own judges and own money, they say.

On the western side of the state, in the tiny mountain town of Noxon, is the Militia of Montana, a very media-savvy group of about dozen people, most of them new arrivals to the Big Sky State. Between monitoring for black helicopters and issuing warnings about global domination, they make appearances on such shows as "This Week With David Brinkley," feeding a stereotype of this state as a place where the oxygen of public discourse is different, to say the least.

In the last week, there have been dozens

of calls into tourism offices in Billings, the state's largest city, from people who wonder if it's safe to drive through Montana without bumping into an armed siege, a most wanted fugitive, or a bunch of middle-aged men in camouflage outfits.

"I come from the South, and I didn't spend my whole life being stereotyped as a racist redneck, only to come out here where we are stereotyped as being a bunch of Nazis," said Rick Bass, a writer who lives in the Yaak Valley of northwest Montana.

About five years ago, hundreds of people poured into Paradise Valley, just above Yellowstone, saying they were preparing for nuclear Armageddon. They belonged to the Church Universal and Triumphant, and most of them purchased a bomb shelter from the church when they arrived. Though neighbors were alarmed, they could not do anything about it: Montana has no zoning.

The open space tends to amplify the actions of a few. So, if a tiny group in New York suddenly declared that the Government was illegal, they would be laughed at, or, more likely, ignored. Here, they buy a ticket to "Nightline."

The open space also provides an enormous amount of room to roam. "When I worked for the Forest Service we would occasionally bump into people up in the Bitterroots, in little cabins, and you were never sure where came from or whether they would ever come out," said Mr. Toole.

Mr. Kaczynski, in one respect, was a rather ordinary Montana recluse, a matted-hair hermit in an olive-drab sweatshirt, and an Army backpack — a "sweet little neighbor," as one Lincoln resident called him.

The Lundbergs would occasionally give him rides to Helena. But they wouldn't ask him about his travel plans. "This is God's Country," said Mrs. Lundberg. "Wide open spaces. It doesn't pay to snoop."

## So Visible, From Many Angles

Continued from page 1

retary of HUD or Health and Human Services or Labor," Mr. Jackson said. "He was a minority with a majority dream."

But that didn't mean Mr. Brown turned his back on issues of concern to blacks and other minorities. Indeed, civil rights leaders, members of the Congressional Black Caucus and people inside the Administration said he was the "go-to guy" — the one whose help you sought to carry your message within the White House on issues of importance to blacks.

That was the case last year when a debate raged within the Administration over affirmative action. Some, such as the Presidential adviser Dick Morris, counseled Mr. Clinton that he could derail a Republican election issue by backing away from support of race- and gender-based programs that sometimes give preferences to minorities and women. Others like Mr. Brown and HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros urged that Mr. Clinton hold firm.

"Within members of the staff, there was the question of how to deal with Morris's advice," said one person involved in the White House deliberations and who spoke on the promise of anonymity. "Having an accomplished politician with national political experience as a counterweight to the advice from Rospatin was a comfort." Mr. Morris was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

It did not hurt the cause of mainstream civil rights groups that Mr. Brown occupied a unique place in American history. Since the founding of the Republic, there have

been very few people who, if they were of a mind, could walk into an Oval Office, look a President in the eye and say, "If it wasn't for me, you wouldn't be here." The late Richard J. Daley, who delivered Chicago to John F. Kennedy in 1960, was one. Alexander Hamilton, who threw the Federalists' support to Thomas Jefferson in 1800, was another. Mr. Brown, who refinanced, reenergized and unified the Democratic Party after its loss in 1988, was the only African-American who could make that claim.

There is little doubt that he did represent the next stage in black development. He moved between the still largely separate black and white worlds with seeming ease and grace. He symbolized the movement of black leadership away from the pulpit and groups like the N.A.A.C.P. and into the broader political and corporate arenas. He attended an all-white private college in Vermont, lived in an upscale — and racially mixed — neighborhood in Washington, hobnobbed with the rich.

**Some Weren't Confused**

He also appeared to play close to the ethical edge and was the subject of an investigation (concluded since his death) into charges that he improperly received payments from former business partners after becoming Commerce Secretary. At the same time, he continued to confront racism when he thought he saw it — especially when it came from Republicans.

But if Mr. Brown evokes a confusion, it is focused mainly among whites. For in his adeptness at playing many roles, he was the

**In an ability to straddle worlds, a model for black professionals.**

very model for the increased number of blacks striding into the professional class — with varying degrees of success — who must straddle two different and often mutually suspicious worlds. As they deal with enhanced opportunities, glass ceilings, grumbings from whites that they are too willing to play the race card, and self-doubts about whether they are becoming Uncle Toms, they can look at Mr. Brown and see something startlingly familiar. Themselves.

In a 1988 essay, Shelby Steele divided blacks who deal often with whites into two classes: "bargainers" and "challengers." In exchange for entry into the mainstream, the bargainers grant that whites are inherently fair-minded. The challengers, on the other hand, demand entry and believe whites must prove their innocence.

"When a black bargains, he may invoke the gratitude factor and find himself cherished beyond the measure of his achievement," Mr. Steele wrote. "When he challenges, he may draw the dark projections of whites and become a source of irritation to them. If he moves back and forth between these two options, as I think many blacks do today, he will likely baffle whites."

## 2 Deaths — One Then, One Now On Losing a Father, A Newspaperman

By JOHN DARTON

LONDON

JOURNALISM is not just a job. Any reporter who is good at what he does believes this on some level, no matter how he tries to wrap the sentiment in cynicism. I don't know how others came to that conviction, but in my case it was thrust upon me, accepted as part of family lore.

I was 11 months old when my father died in 1942, killed as a war correspondent for The New York Times by friendly fire in the Pacific. I have no memory of him; nor does my brother, Bob, who was two and a half years older and who stood at the door and watched him walk away, a towering figure in khaki uniform with a dashing moustache that stands out in all the photographs.

The story of how he died was raised, in our tight little circle of three, to the status of epic. A veteran of the Red Arrow A Division in World War I, he was too old at 45 to fight in World War II but volunteered to go as a correspondent.

turn to a job on a paper. On my first day, I was scared, but I learned to hide the fear and watch other newspaper people to see how they went about what they did.

Over time, a strange thing happened — my father became not less, but more, of a presence. A handful at The Times remembered him, though often with a vagueness I found exasperating. A retired city editor told us he had filmed him on a home movie; my brother and I sat stiffly on a couch and watched as the back of his head passed for one second across a grainy screen. An elderly woman who said she knew him well called me to set up a meeting; my wife and I traveled to a Victorian house overlooking the Hudson, and as she opened the door, she stared into my eyes and gasped: "Yes, Barney Darton's son." I retrieved his clips from the paper's morgue and read his coverage of an election in California and his war reporting. Once he dodged fire by jumping into a trench, where he landed his knee "in the back of a private from Brooklyn."

In an advance landing craft, he was with a unit moving along the coast of New Guinea. In a pocket-sized notebook, he scrawled sights and sounds along the way, collecting color for his story (one bird had a cry that sounded as if it were rebuking him for overwriting and "wasting cable tolls"). Then a plane flew overhead, its markings unclear. "Jap or ours?" he scribbled. He continued taking notes as the plane passed over. Then it returned and dropped a bomb.

It exploded some distance away, but shrapnel struck and killed the skipper, Lieut. Bruce Fahnestock. My father grabbed the wheel. The plane circled, returned and dropped a second bomb, which sent a piece of metal straight into the back of his neck. Death, we were told at the time, was instantaneous. No one else was hurt.

THESE episodes were like visitations. The most profound happened in 1976, eight years after my mother died, in the weeks before I went off to cover wars in Africa. A package arrived from The Chicago Tribune. It contained his notebook, taken off his body by a colleague who left it in a filing cabinet where it turned up 34 years later. In it I read of the birds and of Lieutenant Fahnestock's death and saw the notation "Jap or ours?" — a foreshadowing of the confusion that led to his death, since the plane that attacked his vessel turned out to be American after all.

Our mother never remarried. From time to time my brother and I would suggest a possible suitor, but she never followed up on our suggestions and I suspect we would have been disappointed if she had. Often the discussions of our father's death led to discussions of dictatorship and then of democracy and the imperative to defend it, always.

Often the talks would move on to journalism. A family recovers from death by giving it meaning, and in our family the article of faith was that he died as a newspaperman, seeking out the truth and giving voice to people fighting for their country half a world away. The talks were not always easy; even 25 years later, my mother would still cry while rereading a letter he wrote to his older brother Tom, in which he talked of the need to defeat Hitler and Hirohito to make the world fit for his two sons.

My brother tried newspapering after college, but gave it up for his first love, history. Family tradition had picked me for an engineer. But I suppose it was pre-ordained that when I graduated from college and married, my thoughts would

The visitations tapered off for awhile, but resumed recently with several letters from unknown men, veterans mostly. We realized they were writing because they had reached a certain age and were putting their affairs in order. Some of them wrote at length of the Pacific and the war, an outpouring of names and memories and descriptions that were surprisingly vivid. Some of the letters were very matter-of-fact, others sad in an almost wistful way. Some unburdened themselves of long-buried secrets. One man, contradicting what we had been told earlier about the circumstances of my father's death, recalled how brave our father had been as he was being rowed to shore, lying wounded for hours.

I thought of these things as I learned of the death last week of another Times correspondent, Nathaniel Nash, who died along with Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown and more than 30 others in a plane crash in Croatia — for Mr. Nash was the first Times correspondent since World War II to be killed while working on a story. I thought of how, no matter what, Mr. Nash will be a presence in the lives of his three children, who will hear of him for years to come from his friends and colleagues.

And I was pleased to read that he had said, speaking of the challenge of working at a newspaper, that "to thrive there you can't be cynical."



Byron "Barney" Darton, killed in 1942. Another Times correspondent, Nathaniel C. Nash, was killed last week in a plane crash in Croatia.



# The World

## Donors of Foreign Aid Have Second Thoughts

By HOWARD W. FRENCH

**T**HE 1990's have proven a grim time for foreign aid as we know it — the grants and loans that are the traditional form of international development assistance. Everywhere these days, it seems, support for such aid is dwindling, and once-generous donors are focusing their energies inward.

It hasn't helped, of course, that three decades of foreign development assistance in the third world has failed to lift the poorest of the poor in Africa and Asia much beyond where they have always been.

Alarmed by the downward spiral of their budgets, and chastened by the lack of results, many of the world's leading aid agencies have begun the most serious rethinking of their efforts since the boom days of the development aid business began in the 1960's.

### Two New Approaches

Most dramatically, they are beginning to suggest something that once was heard only from outright enemies of foreign aid: that big cash outlays to central governments may only pave the way to corruption.

Part of the reason for this shift is competition from another approach to development altogether. The United States has moved far from the original notion of shipping money to governments (in competition with Moscow) so they could finance showpiece projects. For a decade and a half now, budget-conscious officials in Washington have been putting far more emphasis on revising trade rules and promoting direct investment by American companies.

Increasingly, direct grants and loans are coming from other countries, such as Japan and Germany, or from pooled sources like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank (often with strings attached). And in those quarters, illusions of quickly transforming an entire country's economy from the top down through aid have faded.

At the same time, a tendency to lend money for big projects — visible things like bridges and dams, which often prove ruinous even though they mean fat supply contracts for companies in the donor countries — is

giving way to a new emphasis on projects to improve the welfare of ordinary people.

In the future, lenders see themselves spending more on skill-building projects, like professional training programs and basic education. The World Bank and its wing, the International Finance Corporation, for example, are lending money and training people to create local credit unions and small businesses.

One of the most frequently heard buzzwords in this emerging discussion is "capacity building." The underlying philosophy is that development has been held back in the world's poorest countries by a lack of qualified local officials and entrepreneurs. Implicit in this change, too, is the idea that working through central governments is a recipe for waste.

Many donors say they want to encourage decentralization and reinforce democratic practices, to which most lenders have paid only lip service in the past.

"For too long development cooperation has focused on the economy and not on the polity," said James Gustave Speth, administrator of the United Nations Development Program, which has just launched a \$25 billion development program for Africa that is driven by a "capacity-building" ethic. "Without a functioning political system and effective governance, the best-aid economic plans are not going to succeed."

### Fattening the Elites

Many critics of international development assistance are far from certain that this shift will make aid "work" in the future. But what is certain, they say, is that the approaches of the past have mostly failed.

In a research paper published last fall, Peter Boone, a professor at the London School of Economics, concluded that development assistance had fattened political elites and spawned a thriving global community of non-governmental organizations, but had done little to improve living standards in poor countries. "In terms of human development, I looked at things like primary school enrollment, infant mortality and life expectancy in 97 countries between 1970 and 1990, and there was no correlation between these sorts of indicators and development assistance," Mr. Boone said.

The study also compared French-speaking West Africa with its English-speaking neighbors. Although



The poverty that persists in Africa still grips this child in a camp for the displaced in Buchanan, Liberia.

the Francophone countries have consistently enjoyed higher levels of foreign support, Mr. Boone's study indicates that they have little to show for it.

What most separates countries that lift living standards of the poor and those that don't, Mr. Boone concludes, is not the amount of funds, but rather the dedication of third-world governments to resolving basic quality of life issues. "If you look at Chile, they reduced infant mortality by 70 percent because they decided they were going to make that their priority," Mr. Boone said. "A leftist government in Kerala state in India did the same thing."

### A Source of Anger

In the developing world, calls to bypass central governments and impose closer scrutiny on the use of aid funds have already brought one unexpected type of response: anger at the perceived cynicism in how the West has used development monies in the past for the good of companies and privately-run groups known as non-governmental organizations (like the Red Cross or Church World Services) back home.

"Experience in many places suggests that there are many who are jumping on the N.G.O. bandwagon

for reasons that have nothing to do with development as such," said Kwesi Botchway, a former Ghanaian minister of finance who spoke at a major international conference on development in Maastricht, Holland in November. "Some promote narrow sectarian interests even as they purport to advance popular aspirations. Some see N.G.O.'s as plain business."

Other advocates of profound reforms in foreign aid see a self-interested West as the root of many past failures as well. "A lot of the aid given in the 70's and 80's was fueled by cold-war competition or by the ambitions of the French," said Mats Karlsson, Sweden's Under Secretary of State. "If you really wanted to make an impact on things like child mortality or illiteracy, I could have told you from the beginning that that kind of aid would not have any impact." He also said donors shouldn't continually impose their own thinking about development, and instead need "stronger policies from the borrowers themselves."

Where these two schools of thought come together is in the need for foreign donors to give greater encouragement to countries where real democratization is taking place — places, Mr. Boone said, where "the poor are more empowered," and where "this induces governments to provide more basic services."

### Catholic Tastes

## How the Church Chose the Best Films Ever

By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

**I**F the Vatican is wired for cable, one might imagine Pope John Paul II settling in tonight to watch "Moses," a four-hour TNT special starring Ben Kingsley.

Advance word is that the movie's script hews pretty closely to Scripture. But that may not count with Rome as the greatest virtue in film. Instead, indications are that when it comes to movies, the Vatican seeks spiritual value in artistry, not word-for-word literalism.

For evidence you need go no further than the Vatican's own great movies list. Late last year the Pontifical Council for Social Communications observed the 100th anniversary of the cinema by singling out 45 movies, from the United States, Europe and Asia, that it said possessed special artistic or religious merit. As a guide to the Vatican's tastes, the list is striking for which films made the cut, and which did not.

### Schindler and Gandhi

Thumbs up went to Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List," Richard Attenborough's "Gandhi," Orson Welles's "Citizen Kane" and Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times." Missing are the huge, cast-of-thousands, beards-and-bathrobes Bible epics that Hollywood once loved to make.

The council also included a few cinematic treatments of saints' lives, like Fred Zinnemann's "A Man for All Seasons," the story of St. Thomas More, the English Lord Chancellor who opposed King Henry VIII's



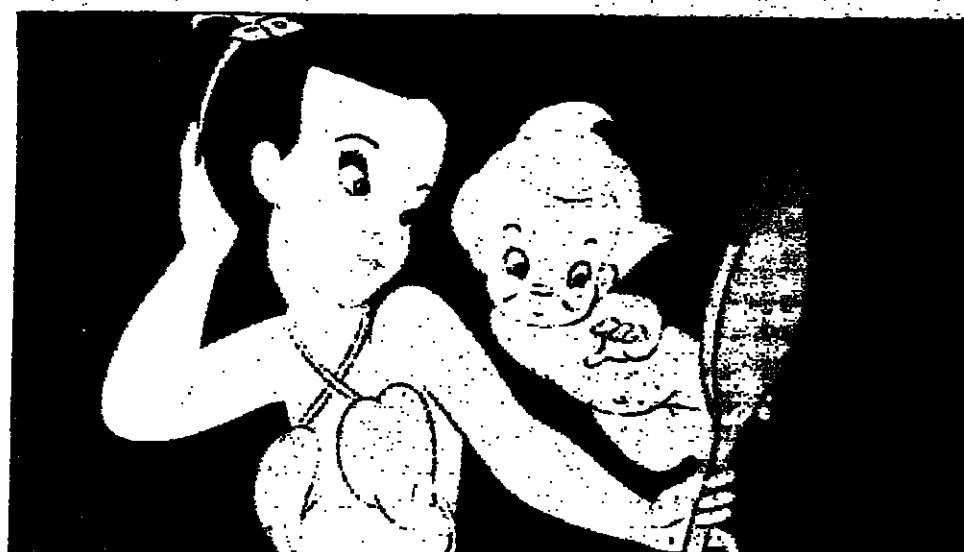
Anthony Quinn in Fellini's "La Strada."

won the best actress Oscar.

But having a sympathetic religious character does not guarantee a blessing from the Vatican. "The 10 Commandments" was absent from the list. Such literal movies "are kind of dead and unconvincing dramatizations," said Henry Herx, director of the United States Catholic Conference Office for Film and Broadcasting, which provides weekly movie and television reviews and ratings for the church's news service. What the council was doing, Mr. Herx said, was

recognizing films that "any critics from any point of view" would agree were major works of international significance.

Still, Catholic authorities say no one should think that the church wants to try to be definitive about modern cinema. "It's not a list of the best religious movies ever made," said Monsignor Frank Maniscalco, spokesman for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. Rather, the list is intended to show that the church thinks "good artistry is an important value," he said.



A scene from Walt Disney's "Fantasia."

Hardly a new idea. Renaissance popes emphatically made that point: the scholarly Nicholas V hired Fra Angelico to create frescoes depicting the lives of St. Stephen and St. Lawrence; under Julius II, Michelangelo began work on the Sistine Chapel and Raphael started work on the Stanza. Even modern art has found a home in the Vatican, in a gallery of paintings deemed religiously significant. Much there is undistinguished, but work can be found by Matisse, Modigliani and Munch, among

others. Furthermore, the present Pope, an amateur actor in his student days, is a published playwright and poet.

"The appreciation for art has always been there," said Monsignor Mahon. "But Vatican II explained that there are new art forms, film particularly."

One of Vatican II's final decisions created a commission on mass communications, which later published a pastoral document that provided for the current communications council.

### A Short List

In the council's list, Mr. Herx said he discerned a trend of two, like a leaning toward films that show religious people demonstrating their faith through social action, rather than simply personal piety. One of the films the Vatican cited is Elia Kazan's "On the Waterfront," in which Karl Malden plays a priest determined to expose racketeers on the docks.

The list also marks the rehabilitation, in the church's eyes, of at least three Italian films: in addition to "Open City," it includes Federico Fellini's "La Strada," a tragic story about a trio of circus performers, and Vittorio De Sica's "The Bicycle Thief," about a poor man's search to recover his means of getting to work. A generation ago, the Catholic Film Office's predecessor, the Legion of Decency, warned moviegoers about those three films, rating them as "morally objectionable," because they portrayed social themes in gritty or even brutal terms.

But it was not only the Legion of Decency that was watching out for moviegoers' sensitivities. Variety gave a mixed review to "La Passion," saying that the crucifixion scene was "the darriest thing ever depicted by a camera," but that it was also depicted with "revolting cruelty." The council has placed the film on its list.

As the church's leading American film critic, Mr. Herx was asked if he was happy with the choices. "More or less," he replied. But he was puzzled that only 45 made the list. "They could have gone to 100," he said. "There are such good films."

### Now Playing at the Vatican Multiplex

The list of films and their directors that the Vatican has cited as having special artistic and religious merit.

**La Passion** Ferdinand Zecca (France, 1904)  
**The Passion of Joan of Arc** Carl Dreyer (France, 1928)  
**Monsieur Vincent** Maurice Cloche (France, 1947)  
**Flowers of St. Francis** Roberto Rossellini (Italy, 1950)  
**Ordet** Carl Dreyer (Denmark, 1955)  
**Ben-Hur** William Wyler (United States, 1959)  
**Nazarin** Luis Buñuel (Mexico, 1959)  
**The Gospel According to St. Matthew** Pier Paolo Pasolini (Italy, 1964)  
**A Man for All Seasons** Fred Zinnemann (U.S., 1966)  
**Andrei Rublev** Andrei Tarkovsky (Soviet Union, 1966)  
**The Sacrifice** Andrei Tarkovsky (Sweden/France, 1986)  
**The Mission** Roland Joffé (Britain, 1986)  
**Thérèse** Alain Cavalier (France, 1986)  
**Babette's Feast** Gabriel Axel (Denmark, 1987)  
**Francesco** Liliana Cavani (Italy, 1988)

**Intolerance** D.W. Griffith (United States, 1916)  
**Open City** Roberto Rossellini (Italy, 1945)  
**It's a Wonderful Life** Frank Capra (United States, 1946)  
**The Bicycle Thief** Vittorio De Sica (Italy, 1948)  
**On the Waterfront** Elia Kazan (United States, 1954)  
**The Burmese Harp** Kon Ichikawa (Japan, 1956)

**Wild Strawberries** Ingmar Bergman (Sweden, 1957)  
**The Seventh Seal** Ingmar Bergman (Sweden, 1957)  
**Dersu Uzala** Akira Kurosawa (Soviet Union/Japan, 1975)  
**The Tree of Wooden Clogs** Ermanno Olmi (Italy, 1978)  
**Chariots of Fire** Hugh Hudson (Britain, 1981)  
**Gandhi** Richard Attenborough (Britain, 1982)  
**Au Revoir les Enfants** Louis Malle (France, 1987)  
**Dekalog** Krzysztof Kieslowski (Poland, 1988)  
**Schindler's List** Steven Spielberg (United States, 1993)

**Noferatu** F.W. Murnau (Germany, 1922)  
**Metropolis** Fritz Lang (Germany, 1927)  
**Napoleon** Abel Gance (France, 1927)  
**Little Women** George Cukor (United States, 1933)  
**Modern Times** Charlie Chaplin (United States, 1936)  
**Grand Illusion** Jean Renoir (France, 1937)  
**Stagecoach** John Ford (United States, 1939)  
**The Wizard of Oz** Victor Fleming (United States, 1939)  
**Fantasia** Walt Disney (United States, 1940)  
**Citizen Kane** Orson Welles (United States, 1941)  
**The Lavender Hill Mob** Charles Crichton (Britain, 1951)  
**La Strada** Federico Fellini (Italy, 1954)  
**S 1/2** Federico Fellini (Italy, 1963)  
**The Leopard** Luchino Visconti (Italy, 1963)  
**2001: A Space Odyssey** Stanley Kubrick (Britain, 1968)

Source: The Pontifical Council for Social Communications

The beards-and-bathrobes Bible epics are conspicuously absent. But look for two Bergman movies.

divorce and was beheaded. But it also chose a handful of films formerly viewed with distinct displeasure by church authorities, like Roberto Rossellini's "Open City," a 1945 film in which Communists and Catholics cooperate in the fight against Italian Fascism.

"They recognize good films," said Monsignor Dennis J. Mahon, vice president of development at Catholic University, who detected a common theme among a number of the movies, of characters forced to confront moral issues of one sort or another. Noting the list's variety, he said, "It is — excuse the expression — catholic."

The council prepared the list months before this year's Academy Awards, so one can only speculate whether Tim Robbins's "Dead Man Walking" would have been picked. The main character is a nun who opposes the death penalty. Sister Helen Prejean, played by Susan Sarandon, who

SPINNING LIES



At Quiet Culbro, Talk of Drugs, Fraud and Bribes

ECONOMY

At Quiet Culbro, Talk of Drugs, Fraud and Bribes

By DIANA B. HENRIQUES

THE Culbro Corporation has long been a quiet company. Its premium cigars, led by the popular Garcia y Vega and Macanudo brands, are puffed at Wall Street gatherings, and it is a big landowner in popular Wall Street getaways like rural Connecticut and Florida. But with a stock market value of less than \$300 million, and with half of its shares in insiders' hands, it has never attracted much attention, despite ties to a famed tobacco dynasty and a board studded with business celebrities.

Anyone who was curious about this New York-based holding company, which also owns a commercial nursery and an industrial packaging company, could consult Culbro's annual report, which this year bails the sales growth and rising stock price generated by "the link that now exists" between premium cigars and wealthy consumers. "Every gathering of cigar smokers is a cause for warm companionship," says the chairman, Edgar M. Cullman, 78, in his genial letter to shareholders.

But forget the graceful annual report. The really juicy news cannot be found there this year — it is all tucked away in the frumpy Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission last month.

There, you can read about the 3,000 pounds of marijuana seized by Customs agents at a company plant in Alabama last spring; about the internal investigation that stumbled across a crooked invoicing scheme

that defrauded the company of about \$1 million over four to five years; about a senior executive, dismissed last year, who has filed a lawsuit accusing the company of bribing foreign officials and cheating on Federal campaign laws.

In this jaw-dropper of a report, you can even read the company's prediction that this former employee will himself be indicted soon, and you can learn that since May the S.E.C. has been informally looking into trading in the company's shares before Culbro announced plans, later dropped, to sell half its General Cigar subsidiary to a Spanish conglomerate.

The company's annual shareholder meeting, normally a quiet affair, is scheduled for Thursday in New York. "They will certainly have a lot to talk about this year," one investor said.

They will indeed. Since last spring — when a customer found a brick of marijuana in a shipment of company cigars — executives and directors have been caught up in a real-life mystery that makes Wall Street's usual fare look tame. And their experience offers a warning to all corporate officers and directors who assume that crime could never infect their own tidy, tautly managed companies.

"No one ever thinks it can happen to them," said Edgar Cullman Jr., 56, Culbro's president and his father's chosen successor as chief executive, in an interview last week. And he felt confident that his company had taken steps to protect itself. "Ever since my father has been in business, we have practiced the

highest possible ethical standards."

But corporate watchdogs say there is another lesson here: beware the ties that bind. For as strong as Culbro's response has been, these experts say, it is flawed because the board left the investigation to the in-house counsel rather than putting it in the hands of independent directors. One possible reason? An "incestuous web of conflicts" that links board members to one another and to the company, said Prof. John C. Coffee Jr. of the Columbia University School of Law.

"This is less than the textbook example of how you should conduct an investigation of this sort," said Professor Coffee, an S.E.C. adviser and specialist in corporate and securities law.

Mr. Cullman Jr. begs to differ. "Maybe it looks better" if outside directors run an investigation, he said, "but nobody from our board can spend the time that we have spent and will continue to spend to track all of these things down." As for the close ties among board members, he said, "There is a lot of collegiality, no question about it — but that goes two ways. They want to see us protected as much as they want to be sure that we are not blindsided."

He can understand his critics' point of view, he added. "It may appear to have a certain smell about it," Mr. Cullman Jr. said. "But when you get below the surface, you see that these are quality people and it is really a good process."

He noted that James D. Harmon Jr., a former executive director and chief counsel of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, was hired as investigative counsel at the first sign of trouble last spring, and former Federal Judge Kenneth Conboy, a widely respected jurist and now a partner at the law firm of Latham & Watkins, was hired in February to look into the former employee's allegations. In addition, the company has tightened its audit controls and has improved security at its operations.

Thomas C. Israel, a Culbro director and chairman of the audit committee, also defended the company's response. "Management feels very free and open, and we discuss everything," he said. "This is a lot more than a rubber-stamp board." He added, "By knowing senior management as well as we do, we feel very confident that they have paid great attention to detail. They are the most moral, highly ethical people in the world. We are comfortable that, with the exception of one or two bad apples, everyone is doing what they're supposed to do."

It certainly looked that way until the news about these spreading scandals broke last month.

The Cullman family has been in the tobacco industry for generations: Mr. Cullman Sr.'s father and uncle were in the cigar business, and the family firm, Cullman Brothers, owned the Benson & Hedges cigarette line until it was sold to Philip Morris in the mid-1950's. Edgar Cullman's brother, Joseph, joined Philip Morris, helping shape it into a national giant before retiring as chairman and chief executive in 1978.

Mr. Cullman Sr., who is married to an heiress of the Bloomingdale retailing fortune, stayed at the family firm. In 1961, he bought a controlling stake in the General Cigar Company, which had been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since 1906. In 1976, General Cigar changed its name to Culbro, an echo of the family firm name. A diversification into wholesale grocery distribution lifted revenue in the 1980's, but rarely produced strong profits. Two years ago, the company cut its stake in that business to concentrate on cigars "and related affluent market segments."

The shift was well timed, for that was when cigars began to shed their politico-gangster image and become stylish. Mario Gabelli, the high-profile investment adviser and a cigar-puffing long standing, noticed it early last spring when he was unable to get a reservation at the annual dinner sponsored by Cigar Aficionado magazine. Mr. Gabelli had been a Culbro investor for years. But the cigar boom increased his appetite, and he began to build up his stake, as the stock began to climb toward \$20 a share from around \$12.

Culbro's stock now stands at \$65.50, and 1995 profits were \$11.2 million, or \$2.52 a share, up almost tenfold over the results of 1994. First-quarter profits, announced last week, continued to be robust, with cigar division earnings up 55 percent over the same period last year — driven not only by the emerging cigar culture but by innovative company marketing of its cigars, lighters and related products.

For example, Culbro has set up a cigar-centered Web site on the Internet. It sells Macanudo and Partagas bomber jackets and sportswear. And next month it will open its own Manhattan cigar bar, Club Macanudo, with a decor by Cullman & Kravis, the decorating firm owned by Elissa Cullman, Mr. Cullman Jr.'s wife, and Hedi Kravis, former wife of Henry Kravis, the leveraged buyout specialist. Consulting on the menu is the chef-proprietor of a small New York restaurant in which the Cullmans have a stake.

As those assignments indicate, Culbro has a close-knit board where even ostensible outsiders may be closely involved with company life and with each other.

Its 11 members include Francis T. Vincent Jr., whose career has ranged from the S.E.C.'s corporate finance division to the executive suites of Columbia Pictures and Coca-Cola to being Major League Baseball commissioner; Dan W. Lufkin, an active private investor and a founder of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, and Peter J. Solomon, the feisty former Lehman Brothers partner immortalized in Ken Auletta's book, "Greed and Glory on Wall Street," who also served as deputy mayor of New York City under Ed Koch.

Mr. Solomon's firm, Peter J. Solomon & Company, earned a \$75,000 fee for advising the company on financial strategies last year and stands to get a much larger fee for handling the pending sale of CMS Gilbreth Packaging Systems, a Culbro subsidiary. From 1992 to 1994, Mr. Vincent was a senior adviser to Mr. Solomon's firm, and in the late 1970's, he and Mr. Lufkin worked together at Columbia Pictures, on whose board Mr. Lufkin served. Another outside director is Graham V. Sherren, chief executive of Centaur Communications Ltd., a British business magazine publisher in which Culbro has a substantial stake.

Other outsiders on the board are John L. Bernbach, the retired vice chairman of DDB Needham Worldwide, and Bruce A. Barnett, chief executive of Cowles Magazines. Besides the elder Mr. Cullman, the board also includes his son, Mr. Cullman Jr.; his son-in-law Frederick M. Danziger, a partner at Latham & Watkins, Culbro's outside counsel; and his nephew John L. Ernst, whose Bloomingdale Properties manages the company's headquarters building on Park Avenue South in New York. These family members and their various trust accounts control 50.1 percent of Culbro's stock. In addition, Mr. Danziger's son David became an officer and vice president last year.

Even the largest outside investor, Mr. Gabelli, who controls 20 percent, has a company "job": One of his affiliated companies manages the Culbro pension fund.

Until now, these close ties — all meticulously disclosed in proxy reports — have raised few eyebrows among investors. But when a company finds itself in Culbro's situation, only a convincingly independent investigation can preserve the company's credibility with prosecutors and regulators, said Neil Getnick, an anti-corruption specialist and president of the International Association of Independent Private-Sector Inspectors General, a standard-setting group for lawyers and investigators serving as corporate watchdogs.

And Culbro's arrangement, "while not improper, is just not preferable," Mr. Getnick said. "And to some extent it is self-defeating: when you go to those lengths to bring in counsel with a reputation of skill and integrity and independence, it makes little sense to structure it in a fashion that is not truly independent."

The views of legal experts were the last thing on the mind of A. Ross Wollen, Culbro's in-house counsel, on

Fire And Smoke

CULBRO CORP. A family-controlled holding company consisting of the following units, with the percentage of their contribution to operating profits:

GENERAL CIGAR CO. 72% Bloomfield, Conn. Makes and sells cigars, including Macanudo, Partagas brands. Has operations in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic and grows tobacco on its substantial land holdings in Connecticut and Florida.

IMPERIAL NURSERY INC. 5% Granby, Conn. Grows and sells plants to garden centers, wholesalers and landscaping service centers. Also owns Connecticut and Florida acreage used for plant farms.

CULBRO LAND RESOURCES INC. 5% Windsor, Conn. Owns and develops real estate in the Hartford area and in Massachusetts. A small, separate Culbro Corp. subsidiary owns the company's headquarters on Park Avenue South in Manhattan.

CMS GILBRETH PACKAGING SYSTEMS INC. 17% Trevose, Pa. Makes and sells plastic shrink film labels, tamper-evident seals and the equipment to apply them.

OTHER A 50 1/2% stake in the Eli Witt Company, a general merchandise grocery wholesaler based in Tampa, Fla. A 25% stake in Centaur Communications Ltd., a British business magazine publisher in London.

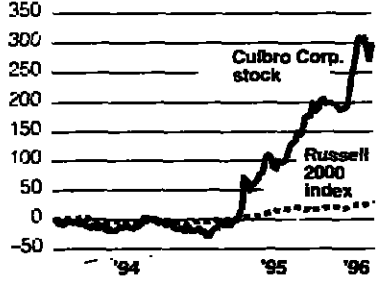
FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Table with 2 columns: Indicator and Value. Thursday's closing price \$65.50, 52-week trading range \$15.50-\$76.75, Debt-to-equity ratio 43%, Market capitalization \$287 million, Shares outstanding 4.4 million, Shares in insiders' hands 50.1%

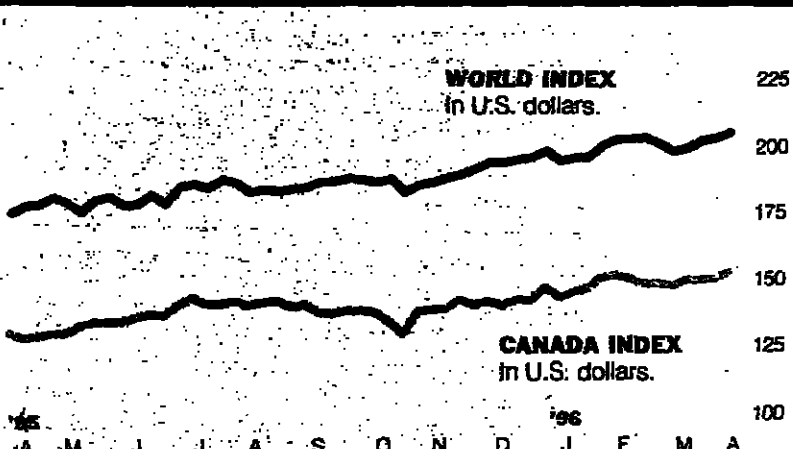
Table with 3 columns: Indicator, 1995 vs. 1994, Russell 2000. Price to earnings 25.0 30.1, Dividend yield 0% 1.4%, Sales (millions) \$220.0 \$185.4, Net (millions) \$11.2 \$1.2, Earnings per share \$2.52 27c

THINGS TO WATCH How the company handles a grand jury inquiry of an ex-employee's charges of wrongful behavior by General Cigar Company executives, and other legal issues raised by the discovery last spring of marijuana in a company plant in Dothan, Ala. How well the company implements its recent strategy shift, from general consumer products to a "focus on its cigar business and related affluent market segments." As part of this shift, the packaging unit has been put up for sale.

PERCENT CHANGE SINCE DEC. '93



WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

Table with columns: Country, Index, % Chg., Rank, YTD % Chg., YTD Rank, YTD Dividend Yield, Index, % Chg. Lists countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States.

Table with columns: Composite Indices, Index, % Chg., YTD % Chg., YTD Rank, YTD Dividend Yield, Index, % Chg. Lists Europe, Pacific Basin, Europe/Pacific, World.

Table with columns: Exchange rate, Friday, Last Friday, Week % Chg., Year Ago. Lists Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar, German marks to the U.S. dollar, Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar, U.S. dollars to the British pound.

April 1-5: Signs of Economic Growth Helped Stocks, but Not Bonds

Table with columns: Domestic Equities, Broad market S & P 500 index, Blue chips Dow 30 industrials, Small capitalization Russell 2000 index. Shows gains of 1.60%, 1.71%, and 1.22% respectively.

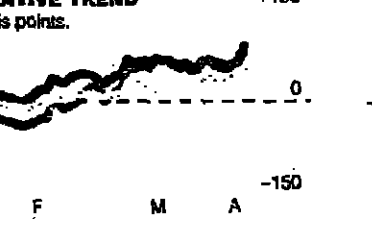
Table with columns: Domestic Bonds, Treasuries Ryan Labs. Total Return, Municipals Bond Buyer Index, Corporates Merrill Lynch Master index. Shows declines of 1.13%, 1.48%, and 1.14% respectively.

Table with columns: Around the World, European stocks, Asian stocks, Gold New York cash price. Shows gains of 0.75%, 0.38%, and 0.45% respectively.



Table with columns: Yields, Long bonds, Short bonds, Municipals Bond Buyer index. Shows yields of 6.82%, 6.06%, and 6.06% respectively.

Table with columns: Other Investments, Money market funds, Bank C.D.'s, Stocks S & P 500 dividend yield. Shows yields of 4.79%, 4.74%, and 2.20% respectively.



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor, Bloomberg Financial Markets, The Bond Buyer, Datastream; Goldman, Sachs, IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs



# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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## The Freedom to Marry

Chances are that Americans will look back 30 years from now and wonder what all the fuss was about. At the moment, however, the question of opening the institution of marriage to homosexuals is the subject of an emotional national debate taking place at family dinner tables, state legislatures and in the press.

A "marriage protection" rally in Des Moines on the eve of the Iowa Republican caucuses drew predictable support from Patrick Buchanan in person, but also written support from the party's presumptive nominee, Senator Bob Dole. Opponents of same-sex marriages invoke religious tradition and family values. Allowing same-sex couples to marry, they assert, would somehow diminish the meaning of marriage for heterosexuals. These arguments, uncomfortably similar to those raised in resistance to repealing miscegenation laws a few decades ago, cannot obscure the entrenched anti-gay bigotry underlying much of the public dialogue. Nor can it disguise the fundamental unfairness of government denying a whole class of citizens the important benefits that flow from civil marriages.

What brings the issue to the fore is the likelihood that a court case in Hawaii will soon lead to that state's legal recognition of same-sex marriages. In 1993, Hawaii's top court ruled — not unreasonably — that the state's refusal to marry same-sex couples violated Hawaii's constitutional guarantee of equal protection. Unlike its Federal counterpart, Hawaii's Constitution explicitly prohibits discrimination based on sex. The state now has the burden of showing in a trial court proceeding that it has a "compelling interest" in perpetuating the state ban on same-sex unions — an appropriately high hurdle that experts predict the state will be unable to meet.

Indeed, if the state has a "compelling interest" here, it is to foster stable, long-term relationships and to clarify important legal and economic issues. Allowing marriage by same-sex couples would surely do that on matters of joint property, inheritance, insurance coverage and other important household business. Contrary to rhetoric on the other side, this is the real family values issue.

Unhappy with the direction of the court ruling, the Hawaiian Legislature passed a new law asserting that marriage is "intended for the propagation of the human race by man-woman units." But that rationale collapses under the reality that many heterosexual couples are infertile, choose not to have children or simply marry past childbearing age. On the other hand, many gay and lesbian couples do end up raising children. In other contexts, the U.S. Supreme Court has said that civil marriage rights do not flow from procreation but from the commitment and choice of couples.

Meanwhile, opponents led by religious fundamentalists have mounted a pre-emptive campaign aimed at getting other states to enact laws to prevent recognition of same-sex marriages performed in Hawaii. Last week, Georgia became the fourth state to enact such a law. Though similar measures have failed in 12 states, battles still rage in 15 others. This could create an absurd, demeaning and unconstitutional situation where marriages lawful in one state would suddenly be void when a couple crossed state lines. The backlash against same-sex marriages is driven by social intolerance, but it also poses an ominous challenge to the nation's Federal system of laws, and the basic requirement in the U.S. Constitution that states give "full faith and credit" to the legal actions taken by other states.

## West Side Yankees?

In a perfect world, the New York Yankees would not be thinking about leaving the Bronx. Instead, they would seize one of the sensible offers from New York City to renovate Yankee Stadium, improve its transportation links and revive the surrounding neighborhood.

But George Steinbrenner, the team's principal owner, appears determined to move out, and New Jersey is certain to offer a generous package of enticements. The hard question that New Yorkers must confront is whether to try to prevent the Yankees from going across the river. Our answer is that reasonable efforts should be made to keep the team, though we are not ready to embrace the current proposals for a stadium on the West Side of Manhattan.

Before discussions can proceed further, Mr. Steinbrenner has an obligation, as a matter of good citizenship, to make his intentions clear. The public cannot entertain the idea of a new stadium in a guessing-game atmosphere. It should go without saying, but we will say it anyway. At a time of crumbling schools, roads and bridges, a new stadium must not divert tax revenues away from the city's other pressing needs.

It is no great surprise that a report by the architectural firm of Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum has concluded that a stadium on the West Side would generate the most revenues. Picture being able to walk to an attractive baseball stadium on a pleasant summer evening, and you can imagine why some experts think Yankee games would be sold out all season. Mayor Rudolph Giuliani says that income from the stadium and related amenities "would be off the charts." But the central question is how much of that money would be available to pay off the debt on a project sure to reach \$1 billion.

Attractive as it might be on the surface, a ball park could pose problems for the West Side, which after all is not a wasteland but a place where people live and work. The city also needs to review the impact on the infrastructure, transportation links, environment and overall quality of life for several vital neighborhoods. Indeed, the views of the surrounding commu-

## A Low-Tech Suspect

Modern technology has created a brave new criminal world in which drug deals are conducted with stolen cellular phone numbers, would-be terrorists learn bomb-making over the Internet and anti-government renegades keep body and soul together through credit card fraud. But recent developments in the Unabomber case suggest that one determined individual might still be able to spread terror across the country for nearly two decades without even the benefit of electricity and indoor plumbing.

Theodore Kaczynski, a recluse with a doctorate in mathematics, was arrested last week on a charge of possessing bomb components, and taken into custody as a suspect in the Unabomber case. He had lived for 25 years in a one-room cabin in the Montana wilderness, living on vegetables from his own garden, fish and game. He reportedly once told a neighbor that his annual budget was about \$300.

The Unabomber has killed 3 people and injured 23 others over 18 years of mail-bombing. The victims were apparently all connected, in the Unabomber's own mind, with the proliferation of destructive technology. Ironically, officials — say, Mr. Kaczynski turned his own corner of the spoiled

wilderness into a little factory of destruction, filled with raw materials for bomb-making, books on bomb manufacturing and notes of diagrams of explosive devices.

The F.B.I., in its search for the Unabomber, devoted endless time and resources to compiling a massive list of possible suspects. But Mr. Kaczynski's arrest suggests how little effect computerized background searches may have when the target has virtually no search background — no friends, no associates, no neighbors, no relatives except a tiny nuclear family on the other side of the continent. Indeed, sources say the case was finally broken when Mr. Kaczynski's brother, David, made a connection between an anti-technology diatribe written by the Unabomber and his brother's writings, and reluctantly contacted the authorities.

The world grows increasingly complex for both lawbreakers and law enforcers. But the developments in the Unabomber case suggest a humbling lesson. The most sophisticated computer searches seemed incapable of unearthing a bomb-making hermit in the wilds of Montana. That task was left to one individual, who decided that he was, indeed, his brother's keeper.

## Who Needs More Evidence of Police Brutality?

To the Editor:  
Had Federal District Judge Harold Baer Jr. waited only an extra day before reversing his drug-case ruling in New York, he could have attached a copy of the videotaped beating of two Mexicans by two California police officers (news article, April 3) as proof of his initial argument that running away from the police is reasonable activity in some circumstances.

Anyone with cursory knowledge of the Rodney King case and the proven number of incidents of multiple police brutality in Los Angeles would have reason to suspect that summary punishment could be a result of conflict with police officers there. Anyone who has followed the sorry tales of brutality and corruption in your pages might reasonably expect the same treatment in New York. Judge Baer was right the first time.

Shame on him, and shame on those whose politically motivated criticism forced his reversal (front page, April 2).  
JULIAN BOND  
Charlottesville, Va., April 3, 1996  
The writer is a lecturer in history at the University of Virginia.

To the Editor:  
Re "Videotape of Beating by 2 Deputies Joins Los Angeles" (news article, April 3):

Aside from the beating, the two sheriff's deputies who chased a pickup truck of illegal immigrants used poor judgment. There could have been no possible suspicion that 21 people had just robbed a bank or committed a serious felony. A chase at speeds of 100 miles an hour could have led to casualties that would have rivaled those of a combat engagement.  
ROBERT HOWARD  
Berkeley, Calif., April 3, 1996

To the Editor:  
There is much to be said about a police culture that allows a law officer to feel comfortable in beating human beings who are face down giving no resistance — in front of professional colleagues, no less ("Videotape of Beating by 2 Deputies Joins Los Angeles," news article, April 3).

These officers were in pursuit for miles, evidently oblivious to a television news helicopter hovering over them. Either these officers were incredibly stupid, or there was something worse: they were emboldened with the knowledge that there was still only a remote chance that they would see any real consequence for their actions, no matter how egregious.  
CSEY WUYE JR  
Denver, April 3, 1996

## Rockers Are Today's Poets, Forsooth

To the Editor:  
"On Trying to Name Famous Living Poets" (Week in Review, March 31) says, "The most successful public examples of new poetry may be those that adopt the ideas and techniques of pop culture." But the article does not address the more fundamental connection between poetry and popular culture: popular music.

If "poetry" and "poets" are defined in a strict sense, this may be defensible. But your article's point is to lament the decline of poets with a mass public audience. For this purpose, maintaining the old-fashioned moat between high and low art seems to be at odds with understanding.

When Bob Dylan revolutionized popular music by introducing the politicized, bohemian concerns of folk music to rock instrumentation, a mass audience was created for serious consideration of life's deeper meanings. Who are Kurt Cobain and Eddie Vedder if not the Romantics of the early 1990's?

According to formalistic criteria, most Americans have not heard of the senior poets of the day. But the



famous living poets are known to millions — a contender, for instance, being Robert Hunter, lyricist for the Grateful Dead. Shakespeare was a popular, not elite, artist in his day. Who knows which of today's poets will be celebrated 300 years from now?  
RICHARD HUTCHINSON  
Tucson, Ariz., April 3, 1996

## In Holocaust, Germans Had Willing Helpers

To the Editor:  
Re A. M. Rosenthal's April 2 column on Daniel Jonah Goldhagen's book "Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust":

I survived World War II in Europe and escaped the Holocaust by a hair's breadth. Hitler Germany's genocide of European Jewry would not have been possible without the active help of other European police and government units, militias, volunteers and civilians like the French (Vichy) police, Czech gendarmes, Slovak, Croat, Hungarian, Romanian and other governments, and the populations of Poland, the Baltic countries, Ukraine and others.

The Germans were able to recruit thousands of non-Germans into ethnic SS units whose main employment was as concentration camp guards and executioners.

The only ideology uniting these volunteers from German-occupied Europe was their active hatred of Jewry.

Before as well as after the deportations, humiliations, tortures and mass killings of Jews became widely known, American and British governments opposed admitting Jewish refugees in any large numbers, the Swiss turned fleeing Jews back at their borders, the British intercepted and interned Jews trying to reach Palestine, and the Allied High Command refused to bomb the railroad at Auschwitz.

While I am in agreement with Mr. Goldhagen's conclusions about the German population's mind-set of the time, it was part of the mind-set of much of the rest of Europe, too.

All over the world, humanity's capacity to condone and even support such evil, or at best ignore it, is by no means limited to any one nationality or target group or population, as evidenced by reaction to events in the breakup of the Indian subcontinent: in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia; in Chechnya and elsewhere, where slaughter and cruelty have been the order of the day.  
GEORGE WOLF  
New York, April 4, 1996

## Don't Discard Overseas Development Agency

To the Editor:  
I was astonished at the suggestion in your April 1 editorial, "Don't Capsize the U.N.," that President Clinton should take Senator Jesse Helms's poisoned apple and save the United Nations by discarding the United States Agency for International Development.

Almost 50 years ago, the Republican Congress and Democratic Administration that created the Marshall Plan recognized that the well-being and security of the United States was inextricably linked to the rest of the world.

The end of the cold war has only

To the Editor:  
Rifaat Hussain (letter, April 4) says that in Pakistan, the news media "are enjoying a full complement of freedoms."

In 1995, 12 journalists and 12 news organizations were attacked, ransacked, set on fire and subjected to raids. Legal action was instituted against six journalists; six newspapers were banned for 60 days; two columnists were threatened with action by the lawyer for Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's husband, who sought to have articles retracted.

NORMAN A. SCHORR  
First V.P., Overseas Press Club  
New York, April 4, 1996

made understanding the linkages more complicated.

Surely it is in the interests of the United States to have a revitalized Agency for International Development to encourage and support democratization, to help create new markets through economic development and to work with our developing-country partners to make voluntary family planning and other basic health services available to all who need them. This agency should not be a candidate for dismantlement.

HUGO HOOGENDOORN  
Pres., Population Action Intl.  
Washington, April 2, 1996

## Montana's Quarrel Over Yellowstone Bison Is With Washington

To the Editor:  
Re the March 28 letters on the killing of bison wandering out of Yellowstone National Park: Montana yields to no one in distaste for the killing of these bison. That's why it sued the National Park Service and the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service.

## SUNY Budget Bind

To the Editor:  
The edited version of my letter that you published on March 31 on the budget problems at the City University of New York and the State University of New York system is incorrect in one respect.

My statement that cancellation of a cut in personal income taxes would "solve more than half the current budget problem," meaning New York State's \$3.9 billion deficit, was made to say that a tax-cut cancellation would "solve more than half the current SUNY budget problem." Cancellation of the tax cut would benefit not only education but also medical care and other essential services as well as local governments throughout the state.  
MICHAEL ZWEIG  
Stony Brook, L.I., March 31, 1996

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Those selected may be shortened for space reasons. Fax letters to (212) 556-3622 or send by electronic mail to letters@nytimes.com, or by regular mail to Letters to the Editor, The New York Times, 229 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y. 10036-3959.

There were about 400 bison in Yellowstone when the park instituted its policy of hands-off, natural regulation in the 1960's. Today there are 3,000 to 4,000 bison in the park, more than twice what the land can support.

Most of these bison are infected with brucellosis, a disease that causes severe illness in humans and is a livestock disease regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture. The park has refused to do anything about this disease.

The department's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service warned Montana that its livestock industry could lose its brucellosis-free status, which had required \$30 million to achieve, if diseased bison were allowed to leave the park as they sought winter feed. Montana sued the Federal Government. Last year, we reached a settlement that will require

the park to manage its bison population, monitor bison movements and impound wandering creatures for disease testing.

We are innocent neighbors of a park service that has not taken responsibility for its wildlife. We try to herd the magnificent creatures back into the park. Many go. Those that do not are shot and their carcasses are processed by native Americans.

Montanans love wild animals. Thankfully, they are our everyday neighbors, not zoo or museum pieces. It was Montana's defense of grizzly bears that saved those creatures in the 1930's when the Federal policy was extinction.  
MARC RACICOT  
Governor  
Helena, Mont., April 4, 1996

## Keep Affirmative Action

To the Editor:  
In "Myths About Minorities" (Op-Ed, April 2), Mari J. Matsuda and Charles R. Lawrence fail to make the most cogent argument for retaining affirmative action.

If members of racial groups are not inherently more or less qualified for university admission on account of race, then lack of proportional racial representation in universities is due to other, non-merit-based factors. Affirmative action is still needed — not to redress overt discrimination, as Professors Matsuda and Lawrence argue, but to correct the admissions process that yielded university classes unreflective of society's racial mix.  
TIMOTHY R. CAHY  
San Francisco, April 4, 1996

The New York Times  
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Arabic 1520



Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Politics In the Age Of Nafta

I was in Asia a few weeks ago when the Australians held their national election, and I was struck by how much of their campaign revolved around biscuits and bathing suits. Therein lies a revealing tale.

Democracy from the ground up.

its recipe for "Iced Vo-Vo's" — Australia's most famous cookie, made of marshmallows and coconut. The same was true, Mr. Howard said, of Australia's famous Speedo bathing suits, which were also sold to a U.S. firm.

This is not just an Australian story. People everywhere are struggling to find a balance between Nafta and neighborhood — between their desire to preserve a sense of national identity and control over their own lives in a world where they can only survive economically if they link up to distant, souless global institutions and markets.

It is not an accident that the more Europe has grown tied economically to the more sub-national groups in Europe — like the Catalans in the Basques or the Scots — have insisted on asserting their own distinctive identities. Why did the Norwegians refuse to join the European Union? While it made sense economically, many Norwegians didn't want to deposit their Norwegian identities into a Euro-Culinarium, where they would be turned into Euro-mash by Euro-bureaucrats paid in Euro-dollars at the Euro-Parliament.

A provocative new book just published by the Harvard University political theorist Michael Sandel, entitled "Democracy's Discontent," argues that modern democracies will not be able to sustain themselves unless they can find ways of contending with the global economy, while also giving expression to their people's distinctive identities.

Mr. Sandel asserts that "We have to learn to push our politics in two directions at once: upward beyond the nation state and downward below the nation state. For purposes of dealing with global issues — from the environment to human rights to trade — we need to inspire a larger sense of global citizenship, because these are global problems with only global solutions. But the planet is no substitute for a neighborhood. Modern democracy also needs to be nourished closer to home — in families, schools, congregations, work places and social movements."

"Only in these settings can people have a direct hand in exercising responsibility for their communities. And it is the actual exercise of democracy — which is better done in the P.T.A. than the W.T.O. — that gives moral authority to the governing institutions we need to control a global market."

It is not enough just to equip citizens with the economic skills to compete in the global economy, Mr. Sandel argues. If you really want people to think globally, you have to give them confidence that they will not be swamped by the wider world. And you do that by building democratic institutions — starting small and working upward — that draw people out of their merely private, self-interested concerns and engage them instead in deliberations about the good of their communities as a whole. After all, he notes, the civil rights activism that began in the black Baptist churches of the South in the 1950's led to a movement that challenged segregation in the South generally, which led in turn to a national civil rights movement and later helped inspire an international human rights movement.

"Democracy today is not possible without a politics that can control global economic forces, because without such control it won't matter who people vote for — corporations will rule," said Mr. Sandel. "But the civic resources we need to master those global forces can only begin in places and identities closer to home. In the age of Nafta, the politics of neighborhood matters more not less."

Dangerous Abstractions

By John Allen Paulos

At first glance, a Ph.D. in mathematics, the subject often called the handmaiden of science and engineering, seems an odd credential for a Luddite. Yet Theodore J. Kaczynski, the suspected Unabomber, received such a degree from the University of Michigan in 1962. What are we to make of this?

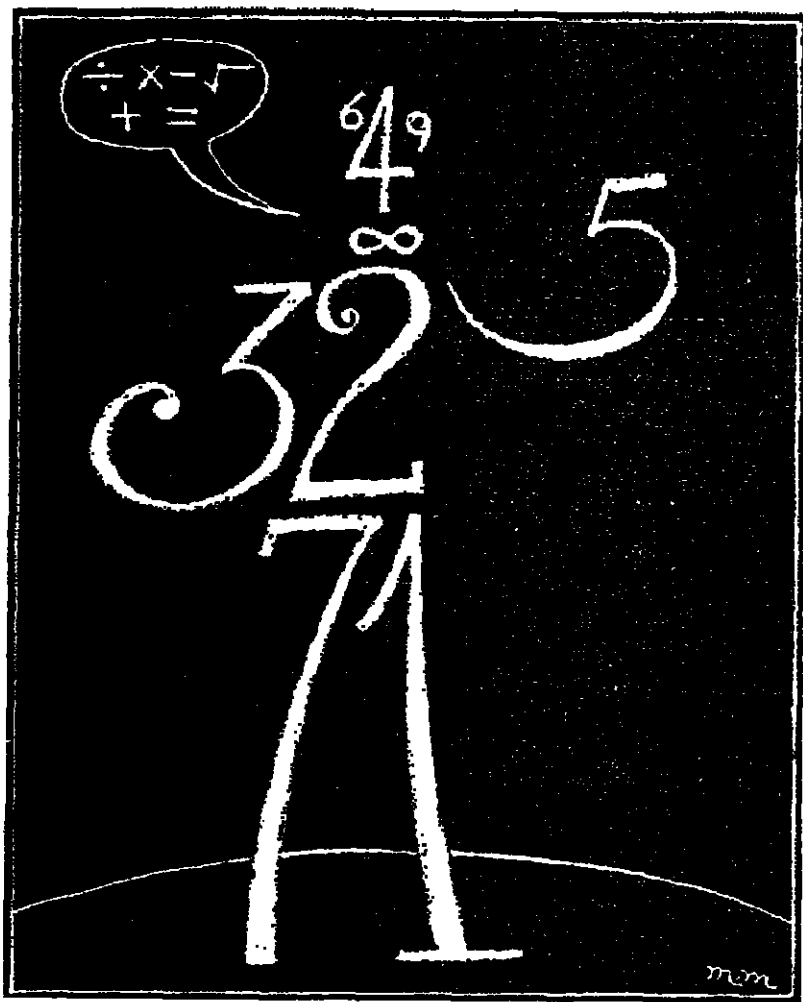
Certainly Mr. Kaczynski's arrest (coming coincidentally, just before Mathematics Awareness Week) does not enhance the public image of mathematicians. Indeed, it furthers some of the worst stereotypes. Believe it or not, most of my colleagues are humorous, not asocial loners. The only time most use the phrase "blow up" is when they consider division by zero. Still, is Mr. Kaczynski's background as anomalous as it appears?

Several aspects of mathematics suggest that it isn't. The subject and its subdisciplines are axiomatic — that is, they are based on a few fundamental assumptions from which all else follows logically. Thus, mathematicians often view themselves as "radical" thinkers in the literal sense of the word: They get to the root of the matter.

In a similar sense, the Unabomber's manifesto, which shows a mathematician's meticulous attention to detail, has the feel of an extended proof based on a few pre-suppositions about what constitutes the good life — personal control, self-reliance, minimal environmental impact. From these elements he attempts to derive a radical alternative theory of society — a non-Euclidean approach, if you will, to our social problems.

Another obvious characteristic of mathematics is its abstractness; and, the subdiscipline in which Mr. Kaczynski got his degree, complex analysis, is abstract in the extreme. (In fact, complex analysis has little to do with the common meanings of either word. Analysis is the branch of

John Allen Paulos, a professor of mathematics at Temple University, is the author of "A Mathematician Reads the Newspaper."



The Unabomber a mathematician? It figures.

mathematics that grew out of calculus, and complex refers to complex numbers, a generalization of our number system that accommodates so-called imaginary numbers.)

The ability to think abstractly is a precious one too often absent from public debate. (England's panic over mad cow disease is fueled by its citizens' failure to calmly consider the slim chances of contracting the disease.) Nevertheless, abstract

thinking has been associated with various pathologies, and it is easy to see how one trained in such reasoning and in thrall to an ideal could come to justify murderous acts as a nebulous "good."

Mathematics is also beautiful, but its aesthetic — minimalist, austere — can blind one to the messiness and contingencies of real life. To use mathematical principles to devise a grand socio-economic theory, one must simplify. In doing so, mathematicians can forget that their mathematical or economic model is not the real world.

Reality, like the perfectly ordinary woman of Virginia Woolf's essay "Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown," is infinitely complex and impossible to capture completely in a model. Thus, it is hardly surprising that, for all the Government's high-tech surveillance and analysis, the real break in the case came out of the murky realm of family dynamics.

Of course, Mr. Kaczynski may not be the Unabomber. If so, my speculations are but another example of a mathematician's failure to produce a model that works in the real world.

Easter Walk

By Valerie Sayers

SOUTH BEND, Ind. Easter has not always been the easiest day for me.

I was a self-righteous child, a great moralist, a firm believer in personal spiritual struggle and my own saintliness. The whole flattery Easter parade — so indulgent, so crass, so commercial — offended my sense of dignity.

In Beaufort, S.C., where I was born and raised, we girls were expected to dress in soft, airy pinks and yellows for Easter, to match the flowers blooming in the meanest backyard. You knew you were approaching adulthood (becoming a lady, of course, never a woman) when you got your first pair of bone-colored pumps for Easter Sunday.

I didn't like pastel colors. My bone-colored pumps were scuffed before they ever got out of the box. I was so

My hometown, awash in gauzy light.

aggrieved at all the social niceties involved in dressing for Easter — those were the days when we still wore hats to church — that I hardly registered a whole town awash in gauzy light.

I preferred Lent: more opportunity for self-congratulation. I gave up candy, Cokes, butter on my bread. I slept without a pillow and never asked to ride in the front seat of the car. I filled the cardboard alms boxes they handed to us at catechism class. I worked myself into a frenzy of grief on Good Friday, imagining my future sacrifices. I would do missionary work. I would be captured and tortured, but I would forgive my tormentors and they would weep at my death. My suffering was so sweet that I would just as soon have done away with Easter altogether.

But Easter always came. After mass, I was required to stand in front of church admiring all those pastel dresses and bone-colored pumps, enduring the giddy talk of folks in their new finery. (And what a picture they must have had of me: scowling, tapping my foot, skulking away if anyone got too close.) One of those Easter Sundays — bright, airy, perfumed — I ended up paired on the sidewalk with my father, who had always poked

Valerie Sayers is director of creative writing at the University of Notre Dame. Her latest novel is "Brain Fever."

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

The Sunshine Boys

WASHINGTON Strom Thurmond's top aide just bought a motorcycle.

Mr. Thurmond had one question: Was there an extra helmet?

The image may be more "Week-end at Bernie's" than Marlon Brando in "The Wild One." But you've got to hand it to the oldest Senator in American history.

He's been through Herbert and J. Edgar Hoover, and he's still here, as the Sonheim song goes. He's been through Calvin, Coolidge to Klein, segregation, yellow dog, blue dog, no dog and Tang-colored hair, and my dear, he's still here.

The 93-year-old helped save Bob Dole from a shame spiral in the primaries. The muscular South Carolina organization set up by the wily Thurmond protégé, the late Lee Atwater, brought down Pat Buchanan, who grumped that Bob Dole "was basically hauled up to the finish line and tossed over by Strom Thurmond, Governor Beasley and Governor Campbell."

Asked about Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Thurmond replied: "Why should I express myself on somethin' that's a non-entity?"

Now Mr. Thurmond is helping Mr. Dole again, serving as a foil on the age issue. Thirty-four percent of Americans see Mr. Dole's age — he will be 73 by the election — as an obstacle, according to a new New York Times/CBS News poll. Comedians and critics see it as an opportunity.

Oscar is 68, younger than Bob Dole," said Whoopi Goldberg at the Academy Awards.

Comedian Bill Maher said Mr. Dole is so old, "when he won California, he declared it for Spain."

Sidney Blumenthal, the New Yorker political writer, has teamed up with his wife, Jackie, to produce bumper stickers that read: "Dole is 96."

Mr. Dole fights back by evoking the name of a Senator who makes him "feel like a child." He vows to "put Strom Thurmond on the ticket for age balance," and says he follows the older man's example at Capitol Hill receptions. "If he takes a shrimp, I take a shrimp. If he takes a banana, I take a banana."

In a sunny Senate office papered with pictures from F.D.R. to H.R.C., Mr. Thurmond says he doesn't mind being ribbed. "Well, at least they know I exist, don't they?" he grins.

"Anything that'd help Dole, I'm for it. Cause if I'm in good shape at my age, that indicates he could be in good shape at his age."

Comics have pounced on the Bob-and-Strom pairing.

"When Bob Dole stands next to Strom Thurmond," Jay Leno said, "he looks like the new life guard on Baywatch."

David Letterman's Top Ten ways Bob Dole celebrated victory in the primary included: "Went cruising for chicks with Strom Thurmond."

Dana Carvey's show featured a skit in which Bob Dole announces his choice for a running mate "to bring us into the next millennium" — Strom Thurmond.

But the two men, Mr. Dole with a big hearing aid and Mr. Thurmond with an ear horn, soon get into a tiff.

Dole: The people of the 48 states — Thurmond: Forty-eight? You bettah check yo figgahs, boy! They's only 37 states in this here union.

Dole: Bob Dole knows the flavor of soup!

Thurmond: Shut yo mouth, boy! You and yo loud Glenn Miller music!

At the Gridiron Dinner last weekend, Trent Lott said Mr. Thurmond first ran for office pledging a "Contract With the Colonies." Filling out a Senate organ donor card, Mr. Lott said, "Strom listed a couple of parts they don't even make any more."

Mr. Thurmond says he does not give Mr. Dole advice on handling the age issue, because he does not think

Bob & Strom's vaudeville show.

it's an issue. His 70's, after all, were salad days. "My last baby was born when I was about 67," he says. "That's pretty good genes, isn't it?"

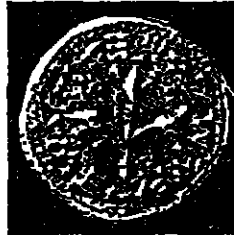
Editorials suggesting that he step down have been as effective, as they say in Charleston, as a peashooter on the castle walls.

After 42 years, he is running again, hoping to celebrate his 100th birthday in Congress. His ambidextrous campaign will stress the benefits of seniority ("It would take a new man 20, 25 years to get the seniority I have now") and the benefits of term limits ("It won't hurt to bring in new blood. But I'm already here. And I intend to leave anyway after six more years").

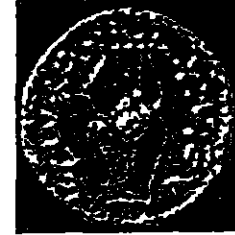
"It's not the age that counts," he says, offering his famous killer grip in parting. "It's your performance that counts."

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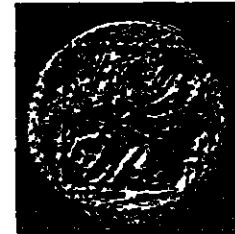
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FILM

# That Unhappy Governess, Again

By GRAHAM FULLER

**T**HE actress Charlotte Gainsbourg looked wistfully at a lock of Charlotte Brontë's hair, woven into a mourning bracelet, at the Pierpont Morgan Library's "Art of the Brontës" exhibition. Ms. Gainsbourg was visiting New York to promote "Jane Eyre," opening on Friday and based, of course, on Brontë's 1847 novel about an impoverished governess who falls tempestuously in love with her brooding employer, Mr. Rochester, played by William Hurt.

It wasn't, however, merely the sight of Charlotte Brontë's hair that moved Ms. Gainsbourg. Later that day, she acknowledged that she had kept a similar memento of her father, the singer, songwriter and actor Serge Gainsbourg, who died in 1991. His death, she said, had been the defining moment in her life, "a black spot."

Ms. Gainsbourg, 24, is sparing with such revelations. Thin and boyish, with a pale, oval face, she talks shyly about her 12-year film career spanning 10 films and her upbringing as the daughter of Mr. Gainsbourg and the English actress Jane Birkin. Whereas her unmarried parents reveled in their notoriety as very public lovers who once recorded a pop song that was widely banned for its simulation of the sounds of love making, Ms. Gainsbourg is a church mouse by comparison.

Although established in European cinema, she is scarcely a marquee name in the United States, where only the 1989 film "The Little Thief" brought her attention. And unlike the celestial beauties of French cinema who grace magazine covers, "I don't really have the looks," she said.

With French as her first language, she approaches some English words hesitatingly, yet in a perfect BBC accent. Her Frenchness was never discussed with her when she was being cast as Jane Eyre. Nor, it seems, did anyone raise the specter of the unreleased 1993 film of Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights," which had another French actress, Juliette Binoche, in the lead.

This "Jane Eyre," directed by Franco Zeffirelli with great fidelity to the book, also stars Joan Plowright as Mrs. Fairfax (Rochester's housekeeper) and Anna Paquin as



Joan Fontaine and Orson Welles in the 1944 "Jane Eyre."

the young Jane. Previous screen Janes have included Virginia Bruce in a forgotten 1934 film, Joan Fontaine in the 1944 version that starred Orson Welles as Rochester, and Susanah York in a 1971 British television movie.

Ms. Gainsbourg's reticence and modesty must have recommended her for the role of Brontë's socially maladroit heroine. Mr. Zeffirelli said he had been struck by Ms. Gainsbourg's ability to assume the character instantly when she auditioned for him in London.

"That day I saw seven girls," he said. "Some were competent, some were not. One was extraordinary, but she was constructing a performance, calculating the effects, creating artifice, while Charlotte was absolutely straightforward, and God knows, she wasn't very encouraging to look at at that moment. She wore little make-up. She just wanted to be herself, and that's how she got the role."

Ms. Gainsbourg said she related to the description not only of Jane Eyre's appearance but also of her guarded personality. "I think what I felt closest to in her character was her way of dealing with people," she said. "I could easily imagine the sufferings she'd had, not because I've had the same sufferings but because I could understand how she builds a wall to protect herself from other people."

To prepare for the part, Ms. Gainsbourg wrote down a description of how Jane becomes aware of her physical and sexual side. "That was interesting to play," she said, "because she's so... can I say, rationally minded? Every time she and Rochester touch, the contact is enormous for her."

As the movie proceeds, Jane Eyre's pinched, uncertain mien is gradually replaced by a palpable sensuality. "Charlotte managed by the end of the film to express this intense feeling that Jane has re-

pressed," Mr. Zeffirelli said. "In the moment when she melts, when Rochester kisses her, but before she surrenders, she's so moving. She's smelling the perfume of this man that is slowly conquering her."

Mr. Hurt worked closely with Ms. Gainsbourg to explore the emotional frisson between the two characters. He suspects that she may have a greater awareness of what she is accomplishing in a scene than she admits to.

"The thing that makes her so good is how conscious she is," he said. "She's strong and sinewy, one of the best actresses I have ever worked with. Once she was able to see what was viable in the part, she released her passionate energy. But she didn't cosmeticize Jane Eyre, whereas someone else might have done. She doesn't let Charlotte Brontë down."

Her childhood was very different from that of the poor orphan Jane Eyre. Ms. Gainsbourg lived with her jetsetting parents (and her half-sister, Kaye, from Ms. Birkin's marriage to the film composer John Barry) until they separated in 1980, when she was 9. She describes her childhood as "wild but fun."

"Although my parents seemed frivolous," she said, "my father was very strict, not about things like clothes and table manners but about school. I went to about 15 schools, but I had a very serious education."

When she was 12, she won her first film role as the daughter of divorced parents in a 1985 Catherine Deneuve film called "Love Songs." Ms. Birkin takes no credit for influencing her daughter as an actress beyond sensing her desire to act. "She was a very private, quiet, confidential child, and absolutely discreet," she said. "But, for all I knew, there was a second side of her that actually wanted to scream."

In 1985, the director Claude Miller, a disciple of François Truffaut, cast Ms. Gainsbourg in his film "L'Étudiante." For her portrayal of a temper-tossed adolescent, she won a César, the French Oscar. Mr. Miller next cast her as the delinquent, precocious teen-ager in "The Little Thief," a film based on a story by Truffaut and Claude de Givray.

"Charlotte's quality was her intuitiveness," Mr. Miller recalled. "She was like a little animal, but she was very disciplined. She was a humble



Charlotte Gainsbourg in the new version of "Jane Eyre."

little girl, who never believed it when I said how wonderful she was. I've worked with Isabelle Adjani, Romy Schneider and others, but Charlotte is the best actress I've ever met."

"The Little Thief" not only brought Ms. Gainsbourg international attention; it also gave her a sense of vocation. "I realized when we were making it that I wanted to work much more," she said. "Up until then, acting had been play." She subsequently appeared in the Taviani brothers' "Sole Anche di Notte" ("Night Sun"), the French "Merci, la Vie" and the British "Cement Garden," directed by Andrew Birkin, her uncle. Before going on to "Jane Eyre," she appeared in the original Paris

stage production of David Mamet's "Oleanna."

"Kung Fu Master," another of Ms. Gainsbourg's films, was written by Ms. Birkin, its star. "She has immense resources of violence and emotion," Ms. Birkin said. "When she got 'Jane Eyre,' it made perfect sense."

Ms. Gainsbourg also studied breathily of amour alongside her father on the song "Lemon Incest," recorded in 1984. The deliberately provocative number was only reissued in the Gainsbourg-Birkin scandalous hit song of 1989, "Je T'aime Moi Non Plus." It did not launch a singing career for Ms. Gainsbourg, but so matter, Jane Eyre never needs to sing a note.

# The Right as Punching Bag

By CARYN JAMES

**C**ONSERVATIVES are simple," says one of the proud-to-be-liberal graduate students in "The Last Supper." Stacy Tille's lethally funny black comedy.

"No," says another student, who is just as liberal and maybe smarter. "They're effective."

The students, who gather to discuss politics and philosophy at dinner every Sunday, don't stop at maligning conservatives. They stereotype themselves, too. They call themselves typical liberals: wimpy and inactive, people who rail against reactionary talk-show hosts but don't take a step to change the world. Their solution — to invite a conservative to dinner, serve poisoned wine and bury him in the garden — is more extreme than marching on Washington, but they're making up for lost time.

The weekly murder is a source of mordant fun in "The Last Supper," which opened two days ago. The film's richest source of satire, though, is the stark dichotomy between liberals and conservatives, a currently popular comic notion.

In the real world of American politics, the old liberal-conservative debate has given way to a mushy middle ground, with politicians from both sides angling toward moderation. There are exceptions, like the fire-breathing staged debates on CNN's "Crossfire" and the entire Buchanan campaign. But the liberal vs. conservative schism, so precious in the free-love 60's and the Reaganomic 80's, has lost much of its potency as the impact of the left has declined.

Yet on screen the split between left and right, and the warfare it provokes, has new vitality. In movies even more than in life, politics defines character, and the result is a crop of deliciously lampooned conservatives. From the Grinch-like Republican Senator and Presidential candidate played by Richard Dreyfuss in "The American President" to the buffoonish far-right Senator played by Gene Hackman in "The Birdcage" and a spectrum of politically incorrect victims in "The Last Supper," conservatives are Hollywood's favorite joke du jour.

There are plenty of reasons conservatives are made to seem cold, evil or at best stupid on screen. Those reasons go beyond the conventional wisdom that there are more liberals in Hollywood (like Mike Nichols, who directed "The Birdcage," and Rob Reiner, the director of "The American President") than conservatives (like Arnold Schwar-



Richard Dreyfuss

zenegger). Since the 1992 election, the Republicans have been the more fractious party, and squabbling always makes good material. Power makes a good target, too, and the extreme right (think of Pat Buchanan again) has more influence in American politics today than the extreme left (can you think of anyone?). If Whoopi Goldberg seemed to pick on Republicans on Oscar night — "Oscar is 68, younger than Bob Dole," she said. "And then we have Pat Buchanan, the original boy in the hood." — well, they started it! Even before Bob Dole went on the attack and blamed Hollywood for the decay of American morals, Dan Quayle was hunting Murphy Brown. By demonizing Hollywood, conservative politicians made themselves irresistible targets for revenge.

But in the best of the current comedies, politicians are more than a means of easy vengeance. In "The Birdcage," the Hackman character, Senator Keeley, provides a means for defining a villain — oppressive society writ large in an extremist — and of updating the story. With sociology itself much more aware and a bit more accepting of gay relationships, the film has had to push its villain even further to the right. The 18-year-old French farce "La Cage aux Folles" became the up-to-the-minute "Birdcage" by adding a few pointed references to contemporary politics.

Armand and Albert, the gay couple played by Robin Williams and Nathan Lane, try to hide their relationship from the Senator, whose daughter wants to marry Armand's son. In "La Cage aux Folles," the potential father-in-law was identified as the Secretary General of the Union for Moral Order. Translating it in "The Birdcage" as the Coalition for Moral

Order adds a whiff of the Christian Coalition. And Senator Keeley is positioned precisely on the American political spectrum.

"Dole is just too..." Keeley says, groping for the right word.

"Dark," says his wife.

"I was going to say liberal, but dark too," he answers.

Senator Keeley is not, as it might seem, a Buchanan stand-in. For one thing, the film was completed before Mr. Buchanan's primary victories, when he still seemed more of a fringe figure than he came to be this winter. And Mr. Hackman does not borrow a look or manner from any recognizable politician. Keeley is simply to the far right of Mr. Dole. For Keeley, the Pope is too controversial to preside at his daughter's wedding. Though Armand and Albert are not specifically political, they are the conservative Keeleys' opposite number, a warm, honest couple so devoted to Armand's son that they would do anything to make him happy. (The movie carefully avoids any lightning-rod issues like gay marriage; it is, after all, a very funny farce, not a tract or a model of behavior.)

Senator Keeley, who embodies hypocrisy, blindness and lack of feeling, shares these traits with other movie conservatives. He and his wife are willing to use the wedding to gloss over a political scandal, in which a Coalition for Moral Order leader died in the arms of an underage black prostitute. And Keeley fails to recognize Albert in drag, in a matronly outfit that, as many people have noticed, mischievously evokes Barbara Bush. In his maternal guise, Albert defends the Senator's dead colleague. "He was obviously framed, and I for one would like an autopsy," Albert says.

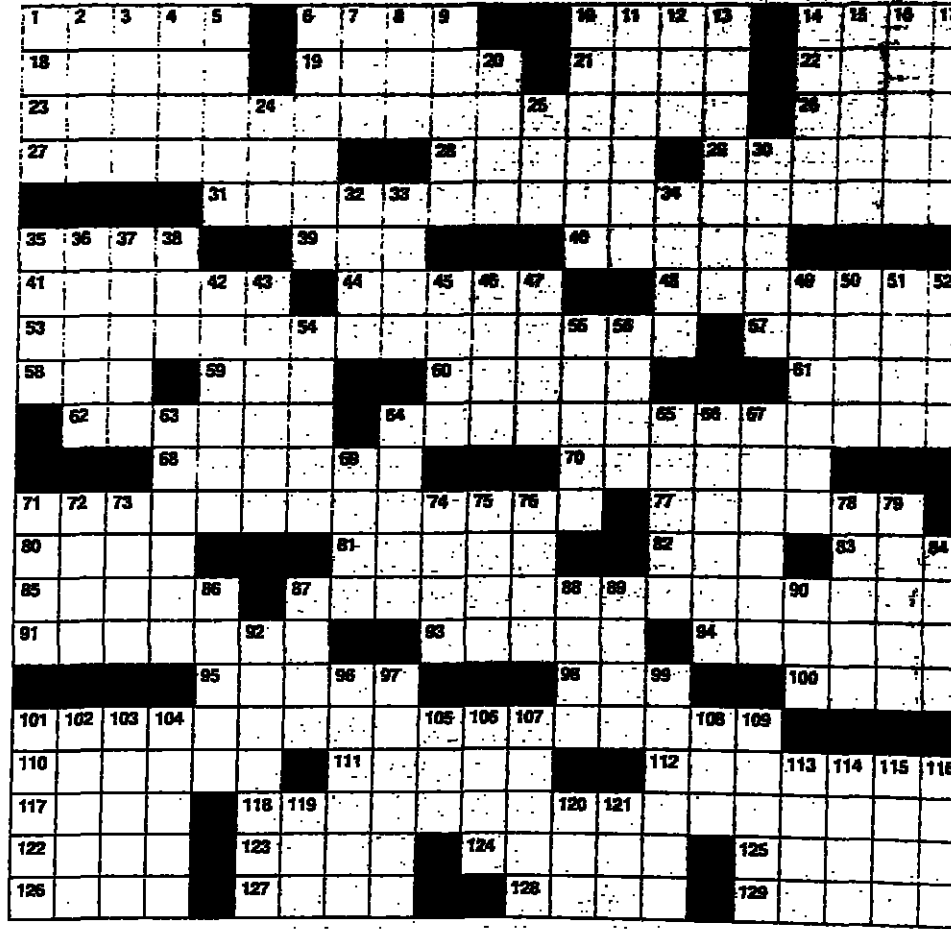
"That's just what Rush Limbaugh said," the Senator responds, mightily impressed with the woman.

Though "The American President" came out months before "The Birdcage," Richard Dreyfuss's Senator Bob Rumson offers a shorthand version of Keeley at his worst. Rumson's perpetual grimace, not to mention his first name and Presidential aspirations, clearly evoke Mr. Dole. But Rumson exists as an easily-identifiable touchstone, a foil for the moderate-to-liberal President played by Michael Douglas. The heroic Democrats in "The American President" are romanticists and environmentalists; the necessary killjoy is someone willing to pollute the environment and call the President's girlfriend a slut on a weekend talk show. Rumson doesn't develop as a character, and he doesn't have to; his conservative credentials are enough to serve the movie's purpose.

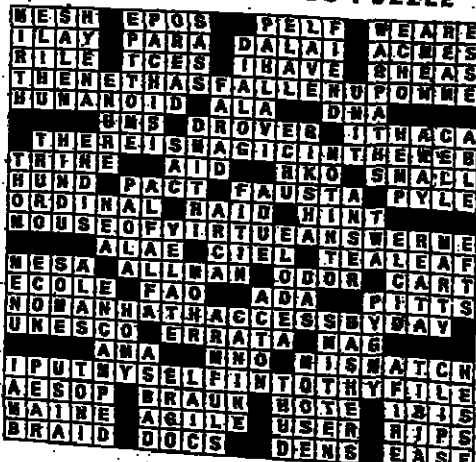
## QUESTIONS FOR THE PHARMACIST

BY CATHY MILLHAUSER / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

- ACROSS**
- Sweetly, in a suite
  - Jambalaya, for one
  - Very shortly, shortly
  - Put one past
  - Provinces
  - Like
  - Legs containers
  - Count, in England
  - Blues singer Big Thornton
  - What's your favorite opera?
  - Side in a 1980's war
  - Japanese cult leader Shoko
  - Part of a "Mildred" refrain
  - Famous 12-book story
  - How do I get these tablets out of the bottle?
  - Clueless
  - The Way
  - Locs
  - Logic truths
  - Candied
  - Staff of Life
  - In what state are many of your customers?
  - Ragtime's Blake
  - "Alfred" poet Henry James
  - Guy Fawkes Day mo.
  - Famed baseball family
  - Helen of Troy's mother
  - Uncut
  - What's your favorite old TV show?
  - New York and New Jersey river
  - Offs
  - What should I keep locked in a cabinet?
  - Numb
  - Mr. Trebek
  - Loewe output
  - Civil War combatant
  - Mead
  - Fossil, e.g.
  - Which Wharton novel would you recommend?
  - Deliverance
  - Game with a 40-card deck
  - Epoch in the Cenozoic Era
  - Tiff
  - Mike Hammer, for one
  - Jejuana neighbors
  - What would you cry if you found some pills in your mixed vegetables?
  - Melodious
  - Pope John Paul II, originally
  - Layette pair
  - Disney's Simba or Nala
  - Exam for the U-bound
  - Stage actress — Janis
  - Enraptured
  - Stand in some studios
  - Frill
  - Word of regret
  - Homer's H's
  - Salad plate scoopful
  - Damless
  - DOWN
  - Man Ray's art
  - Hockey's Bobby et al.
  - "Star Wars" role
  - Change, e.g.
  - Founded: Abbr.
  - Audible
  - New Deal agcy.
  - Unspecific duration
  - Furniture measurement
  - Greek god of the winds
  - Sub stratum
  - Suffix with drunk
  - Gratified
  - Part of PABA
  - Seven-time A.L. batting champ
  - Alternative to the post office
  - Splendiferous
  - Pressing
  - Neighbor of Scorpius
  - Tantum — (lyric part)
  - Youth magazine
  - Architect Saarinen Sr.
  - Enraptured
  - Exaction
  - Arms of "Nana"
  - Northern nomad
  - Small round window, in architecture
  - Wailer
  - Crown
  - Servile
  - Kind of relationship
  - Key to Mozart's 21st Abbr.
  - Caffeine source
  - Kind of jacket
  - Green Wave's school
  - Observe
  - Lift
  - Cauterize
  - Eye parts
  - TV newsmen Hughes et al.
  - Analogy words
  - "Hi and Loie's" baby
  - Italian ball game
  - The Supremes' "I — Symphony"
  - Ancient-mystic
  - Spanish port
  - Word on a door
  - Actress Felicia
  - Out of the wind, on windjammers
  - Pell
  - Range
  - Model wood
  - An archangel
  - Actress Fullerton
  - Church receptacles
  - Suffix with press
  - Little bay
  - Footing facilitator
  - Cry in gasps
  - Hydrant hookups
  - Sermon's basis
  - Dividend predecessor
  - Sandy shade
  - Ticket specification
  - Snood
  - Columbus sch.
  - Swamp



## ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



Handwritten signature: Jeyico Lisa



# The magical Mimouna

Lee Malkus explores and explains the North African festival that takes place later this week

It is late on the seventh and final day of Pessah. The sun goes down on the last hours of the holiday of freedom, the afternoon *mincha* prayers have been said in synagogues around the country, and the lighting of the havdala candle, which honors the separation between holiday and weekday, is about to take place.

Such is the ritual at the close of every holiday, but these particular moments contain an unusual mixture of emotions, serious reflection and a growing feeling of excitement.

It is the conclusion of a period during which Jews remember the exodus from Egypt, and then, almost immediately, the mood changes with the dramatic entrance of another especially joyous holiday with roots in a longer but less ancient exile.

This unusual festival is the Mimouna, a product of the rich culture and history of the Jews of North Africa and celebrated on the concluding night of Pessah and throughout the following day. Not mentioned in the Bible, Talmud, or other traditional texts, the origins and customs of the Mimouna are shrouded in mystery.

No date marking the first celebrations has been recorded, no reliable association established with a specific historic event, and no agreement reached as to the meaning of its name.

But questions related to the roots of the Mimouna did not prevent the Jews of North Africa from turning the holiday into a highlight of the year. In Morocco — where the Mimouna was given its richest expression — the preparations were so extensive and the celebration so elaborate that some rabbis saw a threat to the sanctity of Pessah and attempted to regulate the Mimouna by assigning a serious religious character to this folk holiday.

Receiving the blessing of the rabbi became a standard part of the Mimouna festivities. The lack of guidance from rabbinical authorities relating to the Mimouna, however, most likely led to the development of the diverse rituals that make the

Mimouna one of the most interesting non-halachic orphans of Jewish history.

One of the most accepted explanations of the Mimouna's meaning is that, according to tradition, God passes judgment on the world at four times, and on Pessah, specifically on the produce of the land.

The Mimouna is seen as a kind of new-year festival marking the renewal of the agricultural cycle and the rebirth of nature. On the night of the Mimouna the table is set with the symbols of agricultural abundance.

Oranges, almonds, dates and other fruits are laid out. Honey is placed in a bowl as a sign of sweetness and eggs as a symbol of the fertility theme so prevalent on this night. In many homes a bowl containing a live fish is placed on the table as an additional sign of fertility.

A tray of flour garnished with sheaves of wheat, barley and green beans is also very common. In some communities in Algeria, gold and silver coins were placed in the flour for luck.

Traditional foods include couscous and the special *mufleta* bread of thin dough fried in a pan and dipped in honey and fresh butter.

In some communities in Morocco, foods forbidden during Pessah were purchased from Moslems at the gates of the Jewish quarter of the city at nightfall, while in others the Moslems presented the flour in exchange for matza or *mufleta*.

Blessings of good fortune are proffered, most often the Judeo-Arabic *tirbahu v'is'adu*, may you profit and succeed. In keeping with theme of a "new year," it is common to ask friends for forgiveness.

In some areas of Tunisia children took a sheaf of wheat in their hands and beat their parents and friends while wishing them a lucky year.

With each blow, the power of the wheat is transferred to the person receiving the blessings. Families dress in Moslem clothing and make rounds of the neighborhood late into the night, visiting for a few minutes to bestow



The mood of Mimouna is an especially joyous one, as is reflected in the singing and music-making of this Jerusalem family.

(Y. Zaken/Media Images Ltd.)

and receive blessings and then moving on to the next house. Doors are opened and no invitations are necessary.

The following day it is customary to wake up early — otherwise, tradition dictates, you will be lazy for the rest of the year.

In communities near streams or large bodies of water, it became common to wash one's legs and slap the water in remembrance of the parting of the Red Sea.

In Morocco it was common for Jews to spend the entire day in orchards or the fields at the invitation of the Moslem landowners to offer a blessing for the trees.

Another traditional explanation of the holiday's meaning, and specifically of the name "mimouna" is that it is a corruption of the word *emuna* (faith).

Tradition holds that just as the Children of Israel were redeemed from Egypt during the Hebrew month of Nissan, so too will the

coming of the Messiah take place in that month.

At the time that Mimouna is celebrated, most of Nissan is over and still the Messiah has not arrived. Instead of despairing, Jews demonstrate the strength of their faith — not to mention the Jewish penchant for turning a hopeless situation on its head — by holding a celebration that is so joyous it will speed the redemption on its way.

Another theory is that the festival's name is the feminine rendering of the Arabic word *mimoun* meaning good fortune. For it is customary for young women to enter into marriage engagements on the night of the Mimouna.

A further theory proposes that the Mimouna commemorates the death of Rabbi Maimon, father of Maimonides, and a scholar revered by Moroccan Jews.

Another holds that the Mimouna is held to show proper respect for Mimoun, king of demons in Jewish folklore. Seeing that a special festival has been arranged in his honor, Mimoun will be appeased and refrain from damaging crops at a time of year when the agricultural yield still hangs in the balance.

Dr. Harvey Goldberg of the Hebrew University sees the meaning of the holiday not in the etymology of its name, but in the complex relations between Jews and Moslems in Morocco.

He interprets the wearing of Moslem clothing as an attempt to create a temporary feeling of status reversal in which, for one day, the Jews act as if they are the privileged class.

He sees the Moslem invitation to spend the day of Mimouna in the orchards and fields as "a case where a politically weak group is believed by the political majority to possess more than its share of spiritual power, including a close-

ness to the forces of fertility."

Although many of the aspects of the traditional celebration have been preserved, the Mimouna today has nevertheless been transformed with its arrival in Israel along with the Jews of North Africa.

In addition to the thousands of families who open their doors to one another in the traditional spirit of the holiday, an estimated one and a half million Israelis of all ethnic backgrounds take part in the varied organized festivities that mark the day.

The Hebrew-language press prints special sections, radio and television programs are dedicated to the culture of North African Jewry, and no political or religious leader lets the day pass without attending a public gathering or issuing a statement praising the Mimouna and its celebrants.

massive public display of ethnic pride highlighting the contributions of North African Jews, particularly those with roots in Morocco, to the creation of Israeli culture.

While it remains largely an ethnic happening, Shalom Amoyal, president of the Beyshad movement, which aims to overcome ethnic differences among Jews and which is behind much of the dramatic increase in the popularity of the Mimouna, speaks of creating a new, truly national holiday.

"The Mimouna," he says, "is the gift of North African Jews to the whole people of Israel."

"Its lessons of renewal and an open door to all are rooted in a tradition of tolerance and unity. The Mimouna can become a true celebration of the cultural mosaic formed by *kibbutz galuyot* — the ingathering of the exiles."

## Home demolitions valid on case-by-case basis

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before Justices Gavriel Bach, Mishael Cheshin, and Dalia Dornier, in the matters of Rabbi Said Sharif and six others, petitioners, versus Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran, IDF commander in Judea and Samaria, respondent (H.C. 1740/96 and six others).

**MAJ.-GEN. BIRAN**, acting under regulation 119(1) of the Emergency (Defense) Regulations of 1945, ordered the forfeiture and demolition of houses occupied by seven terrorists connected with Hamas or Islamic Jihad, who were involved in terrorist attacks in Israel. Four of the terrorists were suicide bombers who murdered dozens of innocent men, women and children, and injured hundreds of others. The three others, assisted by conveying explosives to the main perpetrators, and guiding and directing them in their murderous mission.

Regulation 119(1) empowers the commander, inter alia, to destroy any house or structure if he is satisfied their inhabitants, or some of them, have committed any military court offense. (The full text appears in *The Jerusalem Post Law Reports* on p.99.) The military authorities rejected the inhabitants' objections, and they then petitioned the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to set the demolition orders aside.

**JUSTICE BACH** delivered the first judgment of the court. Petitioners' counsel, he said, had repeated the submissions of many previous cases that the orders were unlawful since they involved collective punishment, violating basic conceptions of justice and the principles of international law.

Citing precedents, he reiterated that the orders were not issued to punish terrorists' families. They were intended to deter terrorists by impressing upon them they would not only endanger their own lives, but would also cause the destruction of their relatives' homes.

Regulation 119, he continued, gave the commander wide pow-

### LAW REPORT ASHER FELIX LANDAU

ers which did not accord with basic conceptions of justice in an enlightened state. The court, therefore, recognized the commander's right to order demolition of houses only after weighing each case on its own merits, and acting reasonably with a proper sense of proportion. No rigid and comprehensive criteria could be laid down, but the court had indicated a number of factors which should be considered.

These included the seriousness of the terrorist's acts, after a thorough examination of the proof against him — this naturally being the most important factor; the degree of the inhabitants' involvement, while the absence of proof of their collaboration would not necessarily prevent the issue of an order but could limit its scope; if the terrorist's lodgings could be separated from the rest of the structure, thus preventing damage to the whole building; and, if such damage was unavoidable, whether sealing off the terrorist's lodgings could suffice.

Justice Bach then dealt with the evidence identifying each terrorist and proving his having lived in the house and been responsible for the fatal attacks, and also that relating to the guidance and assistance he had received. He held the commander had correctly weighed every factor, and there was no flaw in his decisions. Save in one case, he said, the apartments to be destroyed were of families in which the terrorist had lived with one or both of his parents, and his single brothers and sisters. In the other case, a separate unit in which the terrorist's brother and his family lived had been excluded from the demolition.

The court had been asked, he continued, to permit the inhabitants themselves to demolish the houses. The commander, however, had opposed this suggestion on the ground that it would weaken the deterrent effect of the demolition.

He was not prepared to reject the commander's argument. There were three cases, he said,

relating to terrorist excesses some months ago, in which the commander had for various reasons "frozen" the demolition orders, activating them only after the recent spate of suicide attacks. It was submitted, therefore, that the orders now issued were unlawful.

However, in no case, he said, had the commander decided not to issue an order, or to cancel one already given. Moreover, the court had already held that delay in issuing the order did not necessarily indicate a flaw in its issue. Justice Bach proposed, therefore, that the petitions be dismissed.

**JUSTICE DORNER** concurred with Justice Bach save in regard to two of the last three cases mentioned by him, H.C.1730 and 1731/96. It had not been doubted until now, she said, that there had to be some causal connection between the terrorist act and the demolition.

The demolition order had to be a direct reaction to a particular attack. In the two cases mentioned, therefore, the orders were unjustified, and the petitions should be allowed.

**JUSTICE CHESHIN** agreed with Justice Bach. Citing the biblical injunction against collective punishment (Ezekiel 18:20), he pointed out that the Defense (Emergency) Regulations were issued by the British authorities as a wartime measure, and remained in force in the administered territories after 1967. Israel and Hamas and Islamic Jihad were in fact at war, although not in the formal sense. Sanctions in time of war were not the daily concern of courts of law.

However, the then attorney-general, Meir Shamgar, had directed state authorities after the 1967 war not to question the court's jurisdiction in matters relating to acts of state servants in the administered territories. The court, therefore, would be faithful to its trust and continue to uphold the rule of law, albeit in a sphere in which it would prefer not to be involved. In the result, and subject to the limited dissent of Justice Dornier, the petitions were dismissed.

This is the first of two parts.

## Rain is not the only answer

### EARTHLY CONCERNS D'VORA BEN SHAUL

Once again it looks as if the last rains of the season have saved the country from a year of severe water shortages. But right up until the last minute we rely on faith to provide an answer and go right on wasting water as if there were a never-ending supply.

Mark Twain, a man who worried, once said that he had known many troubles in his life but thankfully, most of them never happened. This is not the case here. We don't do much worrying about the things that might or are even almost sure to happen. We have faith and believe in miracles, but sometimes the miracle doesn't happen and then we hit the national panic button.

Right now — with the Kinneret, our principal water reservoir, almost full and no immediate danger — is the time for the government to institute a full-scale campaign to save water.

This means that water quotas should be set at a minimum, that municipalities and local councils should set an example by refraining from watering public gardens at midday when

a large proportion of the water evaporates, and that all of us should be aware of just what a precious commodity fresh, clean, potable water really is.

Israel is one of the few places in Asia, indeed in most of the world, where every man, woman, child and animal has access to clean water, yet we treat this as if it were a foregone conclusion and not a blessing.

There are so many steps that could be taken to conserve water without imposing any hardship or reduction in living standards. No swimming pool should be allowed unless the water from it is directly rerouted to irrigation purposes. More sewage effluent should be recycled, more use made of lightly salted waters.

Moreover, there should be regulations backed by strict laws to prevent waste. There are many cities in the US and Europe where washing a car with a hose, or watering a gar-

den in the daytime (and sometimes watering a garden at all) are punishable by stiff fines. Here we pay lip service to water conservation, but do as little as we can about it.

Some of the steps that can conserve water resources require an expenditure for infrastructure but most of them hinge on just plain common sense. People are still buying and installing toilet tanks with a single, full-flush system that takes about 30 liters of water rather than an alternate flush system for solid or liquid waste that takes, for liquids, less than 10 liters. Very few people, even those with large gardens and fruit trees, bother to reroute the so-called "gray water" from the washing machine or the kitchen sink and dishwasher to the trees — it all goes down the drain.

Not every year is a drought year, but some are. Our population is growing, our industry is expanding and the advent of peaceful neighboring relations with surrounding states are all taking a toll on our water reserves. It's time to do something about it now, before it's a real problem.

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# BUSINESS & FINANCE

Monday, April 8, 1996

## Israeli firms to take part in Omani fair

MUSCAT (Reuters) - Five Israeli firms will take part for the first time in a computer and communications fair in Oman this month, a newspaper said yesterday.

Ali al-Habaji, manager of the organizing company, was quoted by *al-Wakeel* newspaper as saying the aim of "the participation of the Israeli firms in the fair for the first time in Oman is to develop technical cooperation between Israeli and Omani firms working in the field of information technology." The newspaper did not name Habaji's company or the five Israeli firms. More than 100 companies would take part in the five-day fair due to open next Monday, it said.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres visited Oman and Qatar last week, during which Muscat and Doha agreed to exchange trade offices with Israel.

## GM increasing ties with local firms

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

GENERAL Motors (GM) hopes to work with Israeli firms to build a supplier base that can provide high-volume components to the automotive industry, GM's new vice chairman Harry Pearce said. Addressing 300 Detroit-area businessmen at a dinner hosted by the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce of Michigan, Pearce said GM has already signed deals with several Israeli companies and has met with "about 100 prospective suppliers."

He explained that GM must become a global manufacturer to maximize its opportunities in the world marketplace. "The days are past when any

one company can impress its culture and its products on others," said Pearce. "Instead, GM's approach will involve a global workforce and supply base that will be multi-cultural and multi-lingual."

As evidence, he cited the growth of GM's joint venture with UMI, the leading vehicle manufacturer and distributor in the Israeli market.

American-Israel Chamber president Michael Traison said the chamber plans to create an Association of Israeli Automotive Parts Products and Distributors, which will operate as a chamber subsidiary.

## Gilo attacks Scitex leadership

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

DAVIDI Gilo, the American-Israeli entrepreneur who 10 days ago waged a hostile-takeover campaign for Scitex, the Herzliya based high-tech powerhouse, scathingly attacked the company's current and recent leadership.

"With all the due respect that I have for you, I think that from a business viewpoint Scitex is a chapter which is several years behind you, since if this is not the case, you would most probably have helped the company before I entered the picture," Gilo wrote to Scitex founder Efi Arazi over the weekend.

Gilo has bid for a hostile takeover of Scitex, stating his intention to bring new thinking, enthusiasm and leadership to the firm by participating in emerging opportunities in the publishing and multimedia markets.

"In my opinion, this can only be achieved by growing and investing in Scitex's businesses, not by breaking the company apart," said Gilo.

Earlier this week, Gilo informed Dov Tadmor, chairman of the board of Scitex, that he intends to continue his plans to gain control of the firm, despite the decision by the board and principal shareholders to reject his proposal.

Gilo offered to purchase Scitex shares for a total of \$856m, at \$20 per share, about 44 percent over market prices on the eve of his proposal. In the letter, Gilo said he is prepared to consider a

higher price for Scitex shares during negotiations.

In a separate letter sent to Tadmor, Gilo accused Scitex's board of failing in its attempts to realize shareholder value.

"Last October," wrote Gilo, "when you disclosed your latest 'new strategic plan' and proceeded to explain that plan to the investment community, the only response was disappointment. This is demonstrated by the precipitous decline in Scitex's shares during a period when the NASDAQ Composite Index was setting record highs and high-tech stocks, in particular, were the leading gainers."

"Indeed, independent securities analysts from Lehman Brothers, Smith Barney, Prudential Securities and even your own investment bankers, Alex Brown - who have studied Scitex and been presented with its business plan - have stated that even if the plan is successful, Scitex's shares will not reach in the next 12 months the level that I am offering to pay for those shares today."

According to Gilo, a major shake-up in the board is the only way to restore the company back to good health.

"I believe that the board's track record over recent years is the main reason that the investment community, the employees, and the management of Scitex have

little confidence in the company's ability to bring about the substantial changes that are necessary. It is an indisputable fact that Scitex is being managed by a paralyzed and ossified board, the members of which are selected by virtue of a voting agreement and not by any considerations related to Scitex's business."

Stressing his achievement as founder of two publicly traded high-tech companies, DSP Communications and DSP Group, Gilo emphasized that together these two have generated nearly \$500 million in shareholder value over the past three years, at the time in which Scitex's shareholders' investment in the company fell \$1.3 billion.

Capital market sources said Scitex losses in 1995 were mainly due to provisions resulting from the company's major redundancy program and other expenses associated with its recovery program.

One analyst said the decision of Scitex's major shareholders not to sell shares to Gilo is a sign of confidence in the company and an indication of their belief that Scitex is on the right track and expected to post improved results in the near future.

The major shareholders - International Paper Company, PEC Israel Economic Corp., Discount Investment and Clal Electronics Industries - collectively hold some 36% of issued and outstanding Scitex shares.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

**Migvan Printing receives international quality standard:** Migvan Printing has become the first label printer here to receive the internationally recognized ISO 9002 quality assurance standard. The company, which is situated on Kibbutz Mishmar David, plans this year to expand the existing factory and add a number of new presses to increase efficiency. *Galit Lipkis Beck*

**Export Institute appeals for more funds:** The Export Institute has appealed to Finance Minister Avraham Shohat and Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish to allocate another NIS 100 million to the Fund for Encouragement of Overseas Marketing. Fund chairman Amir Makov said the fund had dried up. Since the start of the year the fund has used NIS 100m, its entire budget for 1996. *Galit Lipkis Beck*

## Netivot, Nativ in deal to run workers' funds

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

NETIVOT, a subsidiary of Koor Capital Markets, has signed an agreement with Nativ to manage the Histadrut workers' pension and compensation fund, in the framework of Koor Industries' plans to expand its activities in the capital market.

According to the agreement, Netivot will provide management services to the fund and also manage pension plans for newly insured members.

The newly insured include Koor employees, Ports Authority employees and workers from the Solel Boneh group.

The Nativ fund currently has 32,000 members and total assets of NIS 3 billion, making it one of the five largest pension funds in the country.

Netivot plans to expand Nativ's activities into other fields, includ-

ing other forms of saving plans. Koor Capital Markets President and CEO Yitzhak Halanich said this is the first time the company is engaged in management of pension funds, a field in which the company intends to become a dominant player.

The supervisor of insurance at the Finance Ministry gave Netivot approval to engage in the insurance and pension field about one month ago.

Koor Capital, which was founded in 1994 to engage in financial services, began operations last year.

Several months ago the company purchased all the rights in Akaron and Levy, a member of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange which is engaged in management of investment portfolios and mutual funds.

## French businessmen check prospects in Iraq

AMMAN (Reuters) - French businessmen returned from Baghdad yesterday confident they would be able to clinch multimillion dollar deals once Iraq agrees to UN terms for limited oil sales.

"We went to Iraq with business-

men to explore the possibilities to be involved in the UN Security Council 986 resolution to supply food and medicine," said Thierry Courtaigne, director of Confederation of French Industries and Services International, which organized the five-day visit.

Courtaigne, however, insisted they were "applying the rules of the game" in dealing with Iraq, which has been under stringent

UN trade sanctions since Baghdad invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

Members of the 40-strong delegation said they explored the prospects of a substantial French share in an estimated \$500 million worth of humanitarian needs Iraq could buy if it accepted the resolution, which allows it to sell \$2 billion worth of oil over six months.

Talks over the partial oil deal, which started in January, are scheduled to resume in New York today. The delegation included representatives of key French industries and banks, including the oil industry, which has taken a lead among foreign firms in clinching tentative deals with Baghdad to be implemented once the embargo is fully removed.

Businessmen said Iraq was very keen to attract Western multinationals and foreign capital, especially French firms, due to long-standing business ties before the Gulf crisis.

"There is an evolution in Iraqi

policy towards international investment, they want to attract it, and European firms will be interested in participating in this new step," Courtaigne said.

Members of the delegation said the visit allowed French industry to position itself in the post-sanctions Iraqi market, in the stiff competition among European businesses eyeing Iraq's vast potential as a consumer hungry market.

"We assessed the situation, positioned ourselves, and established ourselves so when the door is open then we can go directly to the people we have met before," said Henri de Courtivron, vice president of Banque Indo Suez.

Echoing the views of his colleagues, the banker said French business and industry cannot afford to ignore Iraq, a key regional market with around 20 million people that sits on the world's second largest oil reserves.



Dubai aviation officials watch the arrival of Pepsi's Concord, leased from Air France and sporting the new electric-blue Pepsi colors, which stopped over in the Gulf Arab emirate yesterday while on a whirlwind marketing tour of the Middle East. (Reuters)

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## NIS 30m. in farm damages from winter weather

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE agriculture sector has suffered NIS 30 million in damages as a result of damage from weather during winter, Natural Disaster Insurance Fund manager David Ginsburg announced yesterday.

In the October 1995 to March 1996 period, the fund has received 6,000 damage claims, mainly as a result of storm and hail damage. Most of the complaints were made following heavy storms on January 17 and March 23, which caused significant damage to citrus fruit and vegetables.

Ginsburg said the sector suffered a relatively small amount of damage in comparison with previ-

ous years, and in contrast to the last few years there was no damage claims in connection with cold weather.

He said farmers will receive compensation, even though, the 1996 winter season was not declared a natural disaster for the agriculture sector.

The fund manages 79,000 insurance policies and insures means of production valued at NIS 3.7 billion. The insurance policy is 65% financed by the farmer and the remainder by the government.

On average, the fund handles 15,000 claims each year and pays compensation of NIS 46m.

**ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS**

**Patrol (foreign currency deposit rates) (7.4.96)**

Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.500	4.250	4.175
Swiss franc (SFR 200,000)	4.250	4.000	4.000
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.175	3.750	2.125
Swiss franc (SFR 200,000)	0.250	0.275	0.250

(Rate may be higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

**Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates\* (2.4.96)**

Currency	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Buy	Sell	Rep. Rate*
U.S. dollar	3.4708	3.5288	—	—	—	3.4800
German mark	2.0888	2.1168	3.08	3.18	3.1900	3.0800
French franc	4.7084	4.7824	4.82	2.15	2.1020	4.7800
Japanese yen (100)	0.0180	0.0220	0.80	0.85	0.8150	0.0180
Dutch guilder	2.8747	2.9211	2.82	0.83	0.8150	2.8750
Swiss franc	1.8920	1.8921	1.83	2.87	2.87	1.8920
Swedish krona	0.4817	0.4828	2.54	2.87	2.87	0.4815
Norwegian krona	0.4802	0.4800	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.4800
British pound	0.3587	0.3585	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.3585
French franc	0.6857	0.6765	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.6850
Canadian dollar	2.2705	2.2124	0.63	0.63	0.63	2.2700
Australian dollar	2.4118	2.4507	3.97	2.35	2.3041	2.4115
S. African rand	0.7579	1.0229	2.91	1.70	1.6940	0.7575
Swedish krona (10)	1.0136	0.7903	0.69	0.78	0.7780	1.0135
Australian dollar (10)	2.9817	3.0055	0.98	1.05	1.0260	2.9815
Indian Rupee (100)	1.9987	1.9929	1.83	3.08	2.9840	1.9985
Japanese Yen (100)	1.9987	1.9929	1.83	4.59	4.4820	1.9985
Egyptian pound	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUU mark	8.8728	3.9348	0.87	0.85	0.8720	8.8725
High yield	4.9484	4.9287	4.78	5.00	5.00	4.9480
Spanish peseta (100)	2.4787	2.5117	2.43	2.50	2.50	2.4785

\* These rates vary according to bank. \*\* Bank of Israel.  
SOURCE: BANK LEUMI



Key Representative Rates

Table with 2 columns: Currency and Rate. Includes US Dollar (NIS 3.1240), Sterling (NIS 4.7666), and Mark (NIS 2.1052).

Metals lower on sharp fall in silver COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

SINCE all markets were closed on Friday for Easter, the following market summary is for the week ending Thursday.

US markets will be open today, but several other markets - including London and Hong Kong - will be closed.

May silver fell sharply on Thursday morning, as a good fund sell-off pressured May prices, floor sources said.

A second round of selling late in the afternoon pushed May prices to a session low of \$5.410, before support was picked up just ahead of the market's close, sources said.

After the May silver closed, precious metals players jumped into June gold ahead of gold's close on COMEX, spiking the June gold contract higher.

June gold settled 80 cents higher at \$397.60, while May silver settled 8.7 cents lower at \$5.435. July platinum settled 20 cents higher at \$409.80, while June palladium closed 75 cents lower at \$141.25.

May high grade copper futures closed higher on COMEX, as light fundbuying boosted May prices amid quiet trade ahead of the Good Friday holiday, floor sources said.

On the day, May high-grade copper futures were 70 points higher at \$1.1335.

Corn set another record high on Thursday in the May contract, surpassing the levels set on Wednesday in a surprising rally during midday.

Weather concerns for the western Corn Belt are already on the minds of traders, sources said, as any planting delays could send corn prices up even further.

Wheat futures closed mildly mixed, with the nearby meagerly weaker and the deferred firmer. Sources noted fund and commission-house buying during the rally, with only limited commercial buying in both corn and wheat.

May corn closed up 2 1/4 at \$4.26 1/2 per bushel, while May wheat finished down 1/2 cent at \$5.22 1/2 per bushel.

After rallying to more than two-month highs in the May cotton, trade selling pressured the contract down from the peak prices.

May settled 175 points higher at 87.55 cents per pound. Sources attributed technical buy steps set off in the market by speculative and fund traders for the surge in prices.

In addition, fundamental factors such as higher grain, soybean and corn prices have also supported cotton prices.

Soybeans found strength from a rally in corn and support from soybean oil and commission house buying in what was expected to be a quiet, consolidative trade on Thursday.

Soybeans closed firmer, with the May contract up 3/4 at \$7.65 1/2 per bushel.

A late session surge of buying failed to push the May world sugar contract through a critical 12-cent resistance level on Thursday but left the contract stronger ahead of the three-day weekend.

The May contract ended the day 12 points higher at 11.89 cents per pound. Following wild up and down swings earlier in the session, spot New York coffee futures ended the session, and the week, just below the unchanged mark.

The May contract finished 10 points lower at \$1.1525 per pound in modest ring action at the coffee, sugar and cocoa exchange.

New York cocoa futures ended the last trading day of the week marginally lower after late fund buying saved the spot contract from sharper losses. May cocoa finished \$3 lower at \$1.341. Pressure was put on the New York market by a dip in London prices.

Courtesy of Michael Zwebner, CommStock Trading Ltd.

Turks blast Shell in demo

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (Reuters) - Hundreds of protesters condemned Anglo-Dutch oil giant Shell over the weekend for allegedly injecting polluted production water into drinking water in southeast Turkey.

A group of around 500 people marched through the center of the city of Diyarbakir, shouting "Shell should pay for its sins."

Environmentalists left a black wreath at the company's former office in the city.

Greenpeace has accused Shell of injecting 487.5 million barrels of water polluted with crude oil, solvents and other chemicals into an aquifer near Diyarbakir between 1973 and 1994.

Shell says it can prove the water was not polluted.

Most IPOs since '83 to hit NY market this month

NEW YORK - One hundred and eleven initial public offerings valued at a total of \$3.8 billion are scheduled to hit the New York market in April, the largest number of IPOs since 1983, according to Securities Data Corp.

"When the moon is up the wolves will howl, and the moon is high in the sky in IPO land these days," said John Fitzgibbon, editor of IPO Aftermarket. "Someday the moon's going to turn blue, nevertheless, until then, you don't fight the tape."

Currently leading the IPO pack is Lucent Technologies Inc., an AT&T Corp. spinoff and largest

IPO in US history. Investors bid up the telecommunication equipment company's stock in heavy trading on Wall Street last week.

Lucent rose \$3.625, or 13 percent from its offering price of \$27 to close at \$30.625. More than 39 million shares traded hands, making Lucent the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

Lucent wasn't alone among stocks eagerly sought by investors, from individuals to corporate pension funds.

Among the most sought after initial public offerings are those in the computer and technology field, which produced some of the

best returns among US stocks in the past year.

The shares of Take Decision One Holdings Corp., a computer maintenance service company, rose 22% on the first day of trading from \$18 to \$21.88. And Sapient Corp., a designer of commercial information technology systems, saw the price of its shares jump by more than 50%, from \$21 to \$32, on the first day of trading.

To be sure, not everyone thinks such performance is good news. Mavni Shah, editor at IPO Maven newsletter, thinks today's IPOs, like many of those during

the stock market's rally in the past year, are too expensive based on the companies' growth and earnings outlook.

For example, Pixar Inc., computer animator for the hit movie Toy Story, was priced at \$22, rose to \$39 on the first day of trading in November and closed last week at \$22.25. Several companies' stocks, Shah said, have fallen at least 50% from their opening price.

"Investors by and large are very receptive to deals," said Shah. "They are in the mood of let's do a deal, irrespective of quality." (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Bosnian reconstruction conference set

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) - A conference on Bosnian reconstruction is likely to be held as planned next weekend in Brussels, but Bosnian Serb representatives might be excluded, Carl Bildt, the international community's High Representative to Bosnia, said over the weekend.

"The indications are that the conference will go ahead," he told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur after calling on Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

Bildt, who arrived on Saturday for a two-day visit before leaving for Japan, said he would assess the situation in Bosnia before making a final recommendation to the countries which were planning to attend the conference.

"As things stand now, it looks as if I would be able to give the green light for the conference, but not for the participation of the Bosnian Serbs," he said.

Organizers of the major donors' conference have threatened to cancel the meeting unless all the remaining Bosnian prisoners of war held by the three war-

ring factions - Moslems, Croats and Serbs - were released.

According to the International Committee of Red Cross, 28 prisoners of war were held by the Bosnian Moslems, 44 by the Croats and 16 by the Serbs.

Bosnia's mainly Moslem central government freed 18 Serbs late on Friday while their partners, the Bosnian Croats, freed 28 POWs. But the Bosnian Serbs failed to respond with the hoped-for release of their detainees.

The release came after Western diplomats set a midnight deadline

for prisoners to be freed or dossiers on their cases submitted to the UN War Crimes tribunal in The Hague.

Envoys said earlier that non-compliance would lead to exclusion from the Brussels conference, a punishment that could cost the Serbs many millions of dollars in reconstruction funding they might otherwise have received.

The conference in Brussels would aim to raise \$1.2 billion in pledges for Bosnia this year to add to \$600 million obtained last year.

"We believe as time goes by, the South African government will get a clear understanding of the situation and improve political relations," he said.

Switching ties to Beijing would not affect trade with Taiwan, he added, noting that many of China's diplomatic partners maintain strong business links with Taiwan.

South Africa enjoyed good relations with China and Taiwan and wanted to remain on good terms with both, Labuschagne said.

South Africa's trade with China has soared nearly 100-fold in recent years, to \$1.3 billion in 1995 from just \$14 million in 1991 when apartheid was collapsing.

China's trade with Taiwan was \$1.7b. in 1995. China has already invested \$50m. in South Africa with more in the pipeline, the trade official said, adding that Taiwanese investment in South Africa was about \$300m.

As the first minister of South Africa's post-apartheid government of national unity to visit China, Nzo has highlighted the delicate diplomatic choice facing Pretoria.

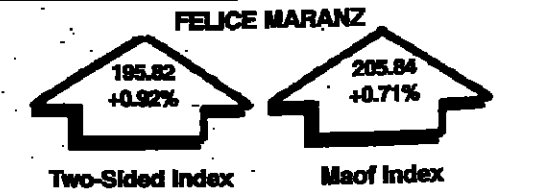
Beijing is believed to be frustrated by South Africa's ties to Taipei, especially since the transition to democracy that toppled apartheid system and brought Nelson Mandela to power.

China offered decades of support to Mandela's anti-apartheid ANC and the allied South African Communist Party.

Taiwan kept trade, investment and diplomatic ties with South Africa when much of the world scorned it as a pariah state.

Teva leads gains in local shares

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET



STOCKS opened the week with gains yesterday, led by shares in Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd., which rose following gains in New York last week.

Teva rose eight percent in Tel Aviv. On Friday, Teva's American Depository Receipts closed at 41 7/8, up from 37 15/16 on Monday, the last full day of trading in New York to influence Tel Aviv.

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was closed last Wednesday and Thursday for Pesach, and traded today on an abbreviated schedule.

The generic drug maker's shares rose after a company Teva has agreed to acquire received clearance from the US Food and Drug Administration to sell a generic ulcer treatment.

"Tea rose and pulled the market up with it," said Gil Levy, a trader with Tel Aviv's Bank Otzar

HaHayal. The shares did not completely close the gap with the ADRs, he said, as investors here were concerned.

"Teva may relax in the US" later this week.

The Maof Index rose 0.71% to 205.84 and the Two-Sided Index went up 0.92% to 195.82.

Of 993 issues trading across the exchange, three shares rose for every two that fell.

Almost NIS 42 million worth of shares traded, NIS 48.5m. below last Thursday's level and about half of last month's average trading level.

"There was very low volume" due to Pesach, said Levy.

The exchange will continue to trade on an abbreviated schedule today and will close tomorrow and Wednesday. Trading is due to resume Thursday. (Bloomberg)

Strike threat remains for German building sector

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - The threat of strike action by German construction workers remains even after a provisional settlement of their dispute about minimum wages for EU workers, construction industry association head Christian Roth said.

Roth, president of the Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie, told DieWelt newspaper that unions and employers were still in conflict on wages.

The interview was published on Saturday, just days after employers and unions reached a provisional agreement to set a minimum hourly wage.

China uses trade ties to woo S. Africa from Taiwan

BEIJING (Reuters) - China showed yesterday it was willing to use rapidly expanding trade links and unofficial contacts to woo South Africa into switching diplomatic ties to Beijing from rival Taiwan.

However, Beijing hinted that it was in no hurry to push Pretoria into breaking ties with Taiwan and could countenance a relationship based on business.

Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Wu Yi is to visit South Africa later this month to attend the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Johannesburg.

"Naturally, Wu is expected to contact South Africa's political and business communities to discuss bilateral ties, especially economic and trade ties," the China Daily Business Weekly yesterday quoted a senior trade sector official as saying.

The improving relationship between China and South Africa was paving the

way for a rapid expansion of trade and economic cooperation, the official newspaper said.

South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo made a landmark three-day visit to China last month when he met top Chinese leaders.

China has remained firm, saying the visit could only result in diplomatic ties if Pretoria abandoned decades of ties with rival Taiwan, which Beijing regards as a renegade province.

Nzo's trip had been intended to boost dialogue between China and South Africa, not to prepare for a switching of ties to Beijing from arch-rival Taiwan. South Africa's de facto envoy to Beijing, Leslie Labuschagne, said after Nzo's trip ended.

However, trade ties were booming and China appeared confident that the size of its market would finally persuade South Africa to shift diplomatic recognition.

"In the long run, the Chinese mainland is really a bigger market for South Africa to develop trade and economic cooperation with," the trade official was quoted as saying.

"We believe as time goes by, the South African government will get a clear understanding of the situation and improve political relations," he said.

Switching ties to Beijing would not affect trade with Taiwan, he added, noting that many of China's diplomatic partners maintain strong business links with Taiwan.

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Large table titled 'TEL AVIV STOCKS' containing market data for various sectors: Commercial, Multi-sided trading, Two-sided trading, Trade & Services, and Exploration. Includes columns for Name, Price, Change, Volume, and Shares.

LEAKER

(Continued from Page 1)

"It is not permissible for officers, who have signed a written pledge to comply with army secrecy, to establish a full-time relationship with journalists and leak whatever they feel, like including secrets that cause damage."

He said some of the information leaked dealt with instructions to negotiators with the Palestinians, before they themselves had received them. He also mentioned a classified document on Hamas's methods of operation publicized last week by Israel Radio.

"We are talking about significant security damage," Gilad said. "And this is a phenomenon which we have to fight with an iron fist."

Israel Radio and Yediot said the army had received lists of the incoming and outgoing cellular phone calls of journalists to prove contacts between them and officers suspected of leaking classified information.

"This is very grave blow to democracy," said Yoni Ben-Menachem, head of Israel Radio's Palestinian desk, whose phone records were reportedly examined. "If there had been any damage to the security of the state, the censor would not have let us publish it."

Security sources said others whose phone records examined were Carmela Menashe and Shlomo Raz, of Israel Radio, and a number of journalists from the print media.

But Gilad said the army only

examined, with a court order, the phone records of the officers suspected of leaking information, not the other way around.

It is still not clear which judicial authority gave the approval to examine the phone records.

Peledphone, the mobile telephone company, said it had not given phone records of journalists to the IDF.

"The company did not transfer, and was not asked to transfer the phone records of journalists to the army," said deputy managing director Benny Einhorn. "Peledphone only gives these records to the owners of the line or if ordered to release them by the court, and nothing was transferred."

The National Association of Israeli Journalists said the army had obtained phone records of a number of journalists. The group filed a complaint with Chief of General Staff Lt-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak.

"This measure leads to severe damage to protecting journalists' sources of information and privacy and threatens journalistic freedom," the group said in a statement.

Legal commentator Moshe Negbi said the law in this area is "most draconian," and that when it comes to national security, a court order is not necessary and phone records can be seized with the approval of the minister of defense.

"This report proves that freedom of the press has not progressed at all in the past half century," Negbi said.

FUNDS

(Continued from Page 1)

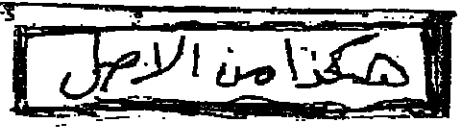
Foreign Minister Ehud Barak termed the battle "active security."

The booklet also includes a section on combating right-wing Jewish extremists who could threaten Israeli leaders, a senior official said.

The source also said a proposal for bolstering VIP protection under consideration would set up a US-style secret service organization, which would be independent of the GSS.

Speaking to the Labor Party convention at Beit Berl yesterday, Peres announced that the cabinet had decided to give top priority to the war against terrorism and to take a course of "active security, rather than verbal security. This means first of all to reinforce intelligence for preventive action, because the most important thing is to stop the terrorist attack - not after the suicide bomber explodes, but before he sets out on his mission. The second element is increasing operations, and the third, reinforcing protection measures."

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK





# Spain beats Israel in Davis Cup

SPAIN'S Davis Cup team wrapped up a deserved 4-1 win over Israel in the Euro/African Zone Group 1 tie at Ramat Hasharon yesterday afternoon. Israel had gone into the final day of competition with a glimmer of hope after upsetting the odds and winning the doubles rubber on Saturday.

But those hopes soon proved to be exaggerated when Spain's No. 1 player, Alberto Costa, had little difficulty in overcoming Israel's Noam Behr, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

Carlos Costa later completed the tie with a 7-6 (7/1), 6-1 win over Eyal Erlich to dispel any hopes the locals might have had of upsetting a formidable tennis power.

Behr (253 in the ATP World Rankings), who started in place of the injured Eyal Ran, opened the match very confidently against Alberto Costa (18) by repeating his excellent serving form from Saturday, when he teamed up with Erlich to win the doubles. But Costa, who is a slow starter, eventually got into the rhythm of the match and picked up the pace at the crucial junctures.

He did so first in the ninth game, when he converted a lone break opportunity. In the pre-

### ORI LEWIS and agencies

vious game, Behr himself had a chance to break but failed to do so, giving Costa the added confidence to surge ahead. A similar situation presented itself early in the second set, when Costa allowed Behr five break points, including being 0-40 down. But Behr's lack of experience at this level was clearly evident, as he let them all slip away. Costa soon capitalized and broke for 3-2, and then cruised through the rest of the set and closed it out 6-4. The final set saw Behr collapse, as the effort of his serve-volley tactics under the warm Ramat Hasharon sunshine began to tell. Two breaks of serve sealed the match and Israel's fate.

Erlich (317) gained a bit of experience but little else in the "dead" final rubber. He managed to stretch Carlos Costa (28) to a tie break in the first set. But once he lost that 7-1, the second set was finished off quickly, with the Spaniard surrendering only one more game.

Spain now advances to the promotion play-off against a first-round loser from the 1996

World Group. Israel will remain in Euro/African Zone Group 1 and awaits the draw for the 1997 competition, which will be made in the summer.

In other Davis Cup action yesterday, Petr Korda scored a straight victory over MaliVai Washington in the deciding last match as the Czech Republic ousted the defending champion American team from the Davis Cup.

The Czechs, whose only Davis Cup triumph was in 1980, will meet five-time titlist Sweden in the semifinal September 20-22. The Swedes swept India 5-0 in Calcutta.

Italy scored a 4-1 victory over South Africa in Rome to gain the semifinal and will travel to France, which crushed Germany 5-0 in Limoges.

The American players admitted they had sent their third-strength team to Prague because Pete Sampras, Andre Agassi, Michael Chang and Jim Courier had declined to play in this round.

Todd Martin tied the match up at 2-2 by beating Daniel Vacek 7-6 (7-1), 6-3, 6-1. But Korda overwhelmed Washington 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-2 for a 3-2 victory.

# Maccabi Ramat Gan staves off relegation

### ARYEH DEAN COHEN

RAMAT GAN were lucky to be there, but not only because of the fine game their club played, Newsgazer and radio reports about free admission to the crucial contest led to a flood of fans streaming to the arena, many of whom were forced to leave by police who feared overcrowding. Inside, the story was all Ramat Gan. With 12 minutes to play, they led 59-38, and when former Ramat Gan star Milton Wagner finally started to play late in the second half with 10 straight points, he could only get Holon (10-11) within 12 at 71-59. By then, Hauser and the rest of the Ramat Gan club had done his damage, clinging for at least one more week to the spot in the league they've held for the past 23 years. Robert Rose led Ramat Gan with 20 points, while Wagner had an unimportant 26 for Holon.

Ramat Gan 90, Hapoel TA 88

Andrew Kennedy did everything but sell tickets in the North, as his 36 points were invaluable in giving coach David Blatt's team yet one more chance at the Final Four.

Gali (12-9) is still in the picture thanks largely to Tel Aviv's Meir Tapiro, who until the final minute had been a major factor for Coach Moshe Weinkrantz's undermanned club. In fact, Tapiro's three-pointer with just a minute to play had tied the game at 86 after another long jumper of his had brought his club to within 80-79. However, with just 10 seconds left to play, Tapiro's touch promptly deserted him, this time from the foul line. With a chance to tie it, he missed both free throws. Mark Craver made good on both free throws for Gali after being fouled on the rebound, by which time Ziv Tavor's hoop made an difference for Hapoel Tel Aviv (9-12).

Hap. Safed 87, Herzliya 68

If Melvin Neubern's looking to start a political career, he could start by running for mayor of Safed, a spot he'd likely win in a landslide after last night's 32-point performance.

Neubern, who's been in and out of favor on his club, especially after leaving for the US briefly after the spate of suicide bomber attacks - was back in top form last night, especially when he ignited a 10-2 spurt midway through the second half to put the game out of reach.

But Safed (9-12) also had two

league veterans to thank for the victory: Erez Hazan, who hit three important three-pointers in the second half, and more importantly Nir Richlis, whose 15 points included 7 of 8 from the field.

Mac. TA 120, Mac. Jerusalem 75

Maccabi Tel Aviv (20-1) coach Zvi Scherf got to give his reserves plenty of minutes against Jerusalem, but also was able to practice various plays as they warm up towards their State Cup showdown with Hapoel Jerusalem a week from Thursday.

Maccabi Jerusalem (7-14) played without starting point guard Adonis Jordan, who refused to play due to the club's ongoing financial troubles. Those troubles are so severe that when Jerusalem player Micha Shachar was knocked out under the basket by a stray blow just before the end of the game, there was no team doctor or physiotherapist to treat him. Maccabi Tel Aviv medical personnel treated Shachar, who finally recovered and was taken to Ichilov Hospital to be examined.

Hap. Jerusalem 115, Gvat 87

Coach Pini Gershon also got a chance to use his bench, but spent most of the blowout victory getting his three-point shooters back in form. Jerusalem (17-3) had more than a dozen three-pointers, as Doron Shefi, Pini Levy, Adi Gordon and Jonathan Dalzell got in some shooting practice at Gvat's (2-19) expense.

Gershon also gave plenty of minutes to David Birsley, who will be expected to carry the load against Maccabi Tel Aviv in the State Cup final and perhaps beyond if Hubert Roberts is unable to recover soon enough from a broken hand.

The week's final game is tonight, with Rishon LeZion looking to shore up a Final Four spot in its game vs. Hapoel Eilat in Eilat.

Team	W	L	Pts.
Maccabi Tel Aviv	20	1	41
Hapoel Jerusalem	16	4	38
Enai Herzliya	13	8	34
Hapoel Galilayon	12	9	32
Maccabi Rishon	12	8	32
Hapoel Holon	10	11	31
Hapoel Tel Aviv	9	12	30
Hapoel Safed	9	12	30
Maccabi Jerusalem	7	14	28
Maccabi Ramat Gan	7	14	28
Hapoel Eilat	7	13	27
Hapoel Gvat	2	19	23

# Sri Lanka's Jayasuriya sets record for fastest 50

SINGAPORE (Reuters) - Sri Lanka's Sanath Jayasuriya yesterday broke the world record for the fastest one-day 50, reaching his half century off 17 balls including five sixes and four fours, in the Singer Cup final against Pakistan.

The previous record for the fastest 50 was recorded by Australia's Simon O'Donnell off 18 balls.

Jayasuriya broke the world records for the fastest one-day century last Tuesday, the greatest number of sixes in a one-day innings and the greatest number of runs off a single over in Sri Lanka's clash in the round robin part of the tournament against Pakistan.

### SCOREBOARD

**NHL - Saturday's results:** New Jersey 6, Hartford 3; Colorado 5, San Jose 1; N.Y. Islanders 3, Buffalo 0; Pittsburgh 2, Tampa Bay 1; Montreal 2, Florida 1; Toronto 5, St. Louis 1; Winnipeg 4, Calgary 3; Washington 4, Ottawa 3; Vancouver 4, Los Angeles 2.

**BASEBALL - Saturday's NL results:** Colorado 5, Montreal 1; Pittsburgh 5, New York 3; Los Angeles 3, Chicago 1; Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 4; Florida 1, San Francisco 0 (10); St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2 (12); San Diego 8, Houston 4 (13).

**Saturday's AL results:** Cleveland 5, Toronto 3; Kansas City 7, Boston 3; Detroit 6, Oakland 1; Minnesota 8, Baltimore 3; Texas 4, New York 2; Chicago 8, California 4; Seattle 8, Milwaukee 5.

**SCOTTISH CUP - Rangers beat Celtic 2-1 in their Scottish FA Cup semifinal at Hampden Park yesterday.**

**GRAND PRIX - Britain's Damon Hill cruised to his third straight Formula One victory of the season in the Argentine Grand Prix yesterday, beating Canadian teammate Jacques Villeneuve by 12.2 seconds.**

# Israel's rugby team overpowers Luxembourg

### DEREK FATTAL

ISRAEL'S national Rugby Union squad registered a historic 20-12 victory over Luxembourg yesterday afternoon, in its first-ever home international in European competition.

Over one thousand boisterous spectators witnessed a fine Israeli performance that mixed flair together with raw courage and a surprising amount of aggression.

First appearances often deceive, and the opponents in this Group B5 preliminary qualifier looked more than a match for the Israelis, particularly in the line out and scrum, where the Luxembourgers' height and weight looked likely to provide a significant advantage.

The Israelis began nervously as Luxembourg pressed into home territory.

In the fifth minute the Israelis conceded a scrum five meters out, and the visitors moved the ball to the right flank where Warren Young aimed for the corner. Despite appeals for a try the referee and touch judge both ruled that the ball had gone into touch. There was a further stroke of good fortune later in the game for the Israelis when Young had another try disallowed in similar circumstances.

Israel conceded a penalty in the eighth minute presenting Luxembourg's Graham Cope with the first of a string of penalty attempts, however the kick went

inventive distribution. What particularly impressed was the way the Israelis managed to move forward at a lightning pace. Forward support in the ruck was exemplary and paid off in the 45th minute as Sahi Sephardia took the first of two tries. This time Vanzier was unable to convert, leaving Israel 12-9 leaders.

Nine minutes later Israel surged forward again, and neat interplay by Fink and ex-Russian international Alex Taksenko enabled Sephardia to cross the line again this time jinxing through two opponents. The conversion kick however swung wide of the upright.

In the 65th minute Cope guided a penalty kick cleanly through the posts to reduce Israel's lead to 17-12.

Injuries to both sides resulted in two substitutions apiece, with Israel losing Fink in the 68th minute.

Luxembourg began its final attacking surge but the Israelis remained resilient.

In the 74th minute Israel's Darren Edelstein could have put the game beyond doubt but missed his long range penalty kick. Two minutes later an offside call presented him with another opportunity from virtually the same spot. This time with the crowd hushed his kick landed true to add the icing to a most impressive team performance.

# Major League Soccer kicks off in US

SAN JOSE (AP) - Fireworks and foreign atmosphere kicked off the latest effort to create a major outdoor pro soccer league in the US. And, after 87 frustrating minutes, there even was a goal.

The San Jose Clash defeated Washington DC United 1-0 Saturday night in Major League Soccer's inaugural game when Eric Wynalda curled in a 35-foot shot with less than three minutes left in the game.

Wynalda, who earlier failed to convert two good

scoring chances, dribbled through two defenders and slammed a shot with his right foot past goalkeeper Jeff Cansey and into the corner of the net.

Most of the sloppy game was played at midfield and there were few good scoring chances, giving ammunition to critics who charge soccer does not have enough offense to succeed in the US.

The MLS hopes lingering excitement from the 1994 World Cup, and the huge number of American kids who play soccer, will make the league thrive.

# Knicks go on offensive binge

TORONTO (AP) - John Starks scored a season-high 37 points Saturday night to lead the New York Knicks to their largest offensive output in seven years as they beat the Toronto Raptors 139-106.

The Knicks, who eclipsed their previous season-high of 120 points (done three times), won their second straight game to stay ahead of Cleveland for fourth place and home-court advantage in the first round of the playoffs.

The Knicks hadn't reached 139 points since the 1988-89 season.

Hubert Davis scored 21 points off the bench, Derek Harper had 20 points and 11 assists, Patrick Ewing added 17 points and 17 rebounds and Anthony Mason scored 18 points with nine rebounds and seven assists.

Tracy Murray led the Raptors with 23 points and Doug Christie scored 21. Vincenzo Esposito

added 18 points off the bench.

Hornets 93, Cavaliers 89

Robert Parish, appearing in 1,561st game, broke Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's NBA record for career games played and Charlotte boosted its playoff chances with a victory over Cleveland.

Larry Johnson and Kenny Anderson, each scored 20 points as the Hornets moved a half-game ahead of Miami for the last playoff spot in the Eastern Conference.

Parish played 39 minutes and scored 14 points on 6-of-9 shooting. He had nine rebounds, four assists and three blocked shots.

Cleveland, which lost for the fourth time in 12 games, leads the Atlanta Hawks and Detroit Pistons by one game for the fifth Eastern Conference playoff spot.

Pacers 99, Heat 95

Reggie Miller scored a season-high 40 points as host Indiana clinched its seventh consecutive trip to the playoffs.

Miller, who scored 19 of Indiana's 26 fourth-quarter points and went 14-of-26 from the field, became the first member of the Pacers to score 14,000 career points.

His third 3-pointer of the game with 10 seconds left put the Pacers ahead 99-95 and tied the victory.

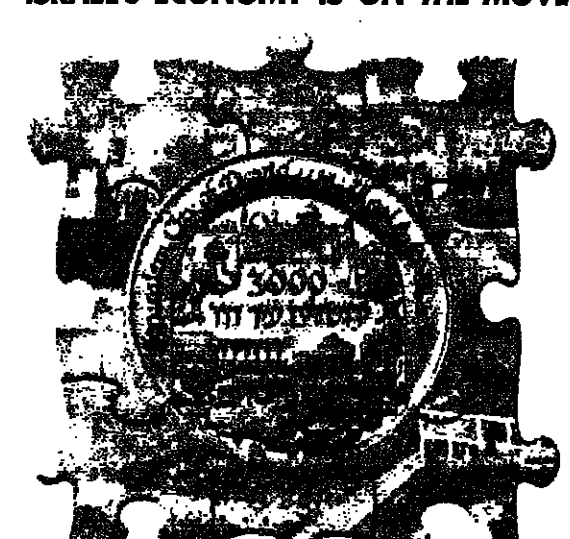
Derrick McKey and Rik Smits added 14 points apiece for the Pacers Tim Hardaway and Chris Gatling led Miami with 19 points each.

Bucks 109, Nets 88

Glenn Robinson scored 32 points and Shawn Respert had 12 of his season-high 19 in the fourth quarter as Milwaukee snapped an 11-game road losing streak.

**SATURDAY'S RESULTS:**  
New York 139, Toronto 106  
Indiana 99, Miami 95  
Milwaukee 109, New Jersey 88  
Philadelphia 100, Atlanta 99  
Charlotte 93, Cleveland 89  
Dallas 101, L.A. Clippers 96  
Pacers 99, Seattle 92  
Golden State 111, Minnesota 106

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SH'A'REI CHESED/REHAVIA, CORNER house, 340 m., and air-conditioning, price slashed! Tel. 02-968348.

TALBIEH, EXCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOOD, luxurious, quiet, 150 sq. m., four air directions, private garden, 182 sq. m. (also, stone garage, move-in condition. (No agents). Tel. 02-618798, 02-244038.

YEMIN MOSHE, SEVERAL properties, views, gardens, domed ceilings, from \$650,000. TALBIEH, elegant apartments of highest quality from \$750,000. "Montefiore Realty", 02-252071.

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**Tel Aviv**

FOR SALE/RENT - IN JAFFA! Spacious Arab-style house, view of sea and city, City, 400 m. built. KAV-HAYAM, Tel. 02-5238888.

**RENTALS**

SEA AND SUN, 5 quiet, sea view, NEVE-AVIM, 4 spaces, furnished, "Real Realtor" (Malden), Tel. 03-6426253.

**DWELLINGS**

**Tel Aviv**

**SALES**

RAMAT AVIV GIMMEL, 5 + balcony facing Park/Kikar Medina, 4 + terrace. Yael Realtor (Malden) Tel. 03-642-8283.

EXCLUSIVE - SHALOM ALECHEM! 3, huge, Bauhaus-style building, \$300,000. Kev Hayam. Tel. 03-5238988.

EXCLUSIVE! QUIET NORTH of Tel Aviv! Penthouse, 200 sq.m. on a level + 45 sq.m. on roof + a pair unit + pool. \$1,850,000. KAV-HAYAM. Tel. 03-523-9988.

EXCLUSIVE! ZAHALAI, 1,000 sq.m. plot, 180 sq.m. built, \$1,200,000. KAV-HAYAM. Tel. 03-523-9988.

NORTH TEL AVIV, 4 room apartment, big living room, high floor. "Ginich". Tel. 03-5444531.

ON KING DAVID, PENTHOUSE APARTMENT, 4 rooms, access to garden, 8th floor, with elevator and parking. Tel. 03-665515.

RISHON LEZION (NEVE YAM), beautiful cottage, 7 + basement + garden. Roof units. \$400,000. Tel. 03-5712338 (NS).

UNIQUE PENTHOUSE, DUPLEX, central Tel Aviv, large terraces + roofs 500sq.m., quiet, garage. \$1,500,000. Tel. 03-642-1164.

**DWELLINGS**

**Sharon Area**

**RENTALS**

HERZLIYA PITUAH, FURNISHED house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garden. \$2,000. Itam Real Estate. 03-589511.

HERZLIYA PITUAH, 2-ROOM apartment in Sharon Hotel, June 3 - end Sept. Tel. 03-539461.

**SALES**

HERZLIYA PITUAH, LUXURIOUS villa facing the sea, 530sq.m., built on 700 sq.m. plot. Itam Real Estate. Tel. 03-589511.

BARGAIN! HERZLIYA PITUAH, well-kept villa + pool + view! Tel. 03-581-876, 050-333-614.

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מכירת הארץ







# Turkey denies granting IAF training airspace

DEFENSE Ministry officials yesterday refused to comment on by Turkey's denial that it had agreed to let Israel Air Force pilots train in its airspace and use its bases.

The ministry would only confirm that both countries had agreed in February to hold joint maneuvers and training exercises. Officials would not elaborate, citing "Turkish sensitivities." News of the reported cooperation drew harsh condemnation from Syria, Iran, and Egypt.

"We don't like to give many details or see much press about it, since it angers the Iranians and Syrians, and that embarrasses the Turks," said one defense official.

"This is a very dangerous matter which is relevant to the security in the region," Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said yesterday, adding that Egypt would not allow the balance of security to be

### ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

shifted for the sake of one party."

According to *Ha'aretz*, the Israeli and Turkish air forces would conduct flight exercises in each other's country eight times a year. It also quoted a top Turkish official as saying Turkey would give IAF planes sanctuary in an emergency.

Turkey will also allow Israel to gather intelligence information on Syria and Iran from inside Turkey, *Ha'aretz* said. In turn, Israel will help Turkey organize border control along its frontiers with Turkey and Iran.

But in Ankara, Turkish Defense Minister Oltan Sungurcu said his country had not opened its airspace and military bases to the IAF.

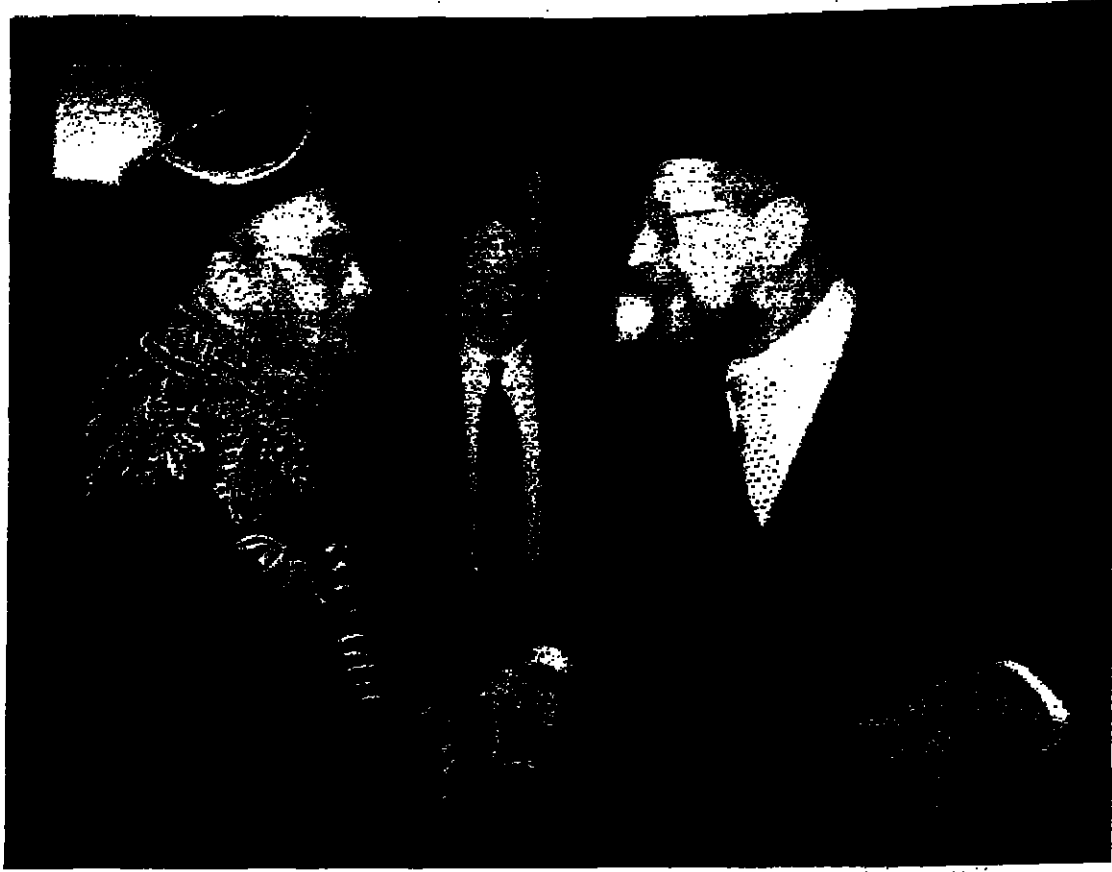
He said Turkey and Israel had no accord for training of Israeli pilots in Turkey, adding that the February

deal proposed an exchange of knowledge and experience in the field of military training.

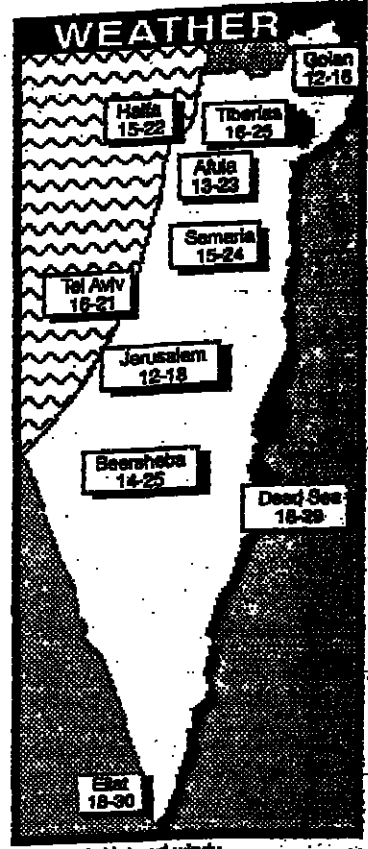
Sungurcu told the English-language *Turkish Daily News* last Thursday that Israeli airspace was too narrow for air force training and that IAF planes would be allowed to use Turkish airspace and bases.

The agreement to hold joint maneuvers and training exercises was signed during the recent visit by Turkish Deputy Chief of Staff Cevik Bir. It also called for setting up a security forum for strategic dialog between the two countries.

Defense Ministry officials, meanwhile, said that a visit to Israel by the commander of the Turkish navy was likely this year. Israel Aircraft Industries is also negotiating to upgrade Turkey's fleet of F-4 "Phantom" jets, a deal worth over \$600 million.



Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Meir Lau exchanges holiday greetings yesterday with Sephardi Chief Rabbi Eliahu Bakshi-Doron at Hechal Shlomo, as Rabbinate Director-General Gedalya Schreiber looks on.



# No cars cross Arava checkpoint as Jordan-Israel border opens to traffic

YESTERDAY was the first day Israelis and Jordanians could drive their own cars across the border, but by the afternoon not a single car had crossed the border in either direction.

Arye Sachs, head of the Israeli terminal at the Arava crossing near Eilat, said the occupants of one car had tried to go into Jordan, but were turned back. They were told they needed Jordanian visas, available only at the Jordanian Embassy in Ramat Gan.

According to the agreement between Israel and Jordan, private cars from Israel may only now stay in Akaba, while those from Jordan may only remain in Eilat. In 20 days' time, cars from either country will be allowed to travel freely throughout the other.

### HAIM SHAPIRO

However, Sachs said, the cost of crossing the border in one's own car may still be a deterrent. An Israeli crossing into Jordan will have to pay about \$120 for insurance and licensing fees and replacing the license plates. In addition, each person crossing has to acquire a Jordanian visa, costing NIS 160.

"At a rough estimate, it would cost a family of four over NIS 1,000 to cross the border. That's a lot of money," Sachs said.

He said the cost of crossing the border for Jordanians is slightly lower, but the Jordanians must also acquire visas in advance in Amman.

"If the price goes down, and I'm sure it will, you'll see a lot of cars crossing the border," Sachs said,

adding it would probably be mostly Israelis going into Jordan.

He also pointed out that there is already a steady flow of about 40 cars a month belonging to foreign tourists crossing the border.

### Arafat holds talks in Saudi Arabia

PALESTINIAN Authority President Yasser Arafat held talks with senior officials in Saudi Arabia yesterday, the official Saudi media reported. The Saudi Press Agency and Saudi television said Arafat met Crown Prince Abdullah and Defense Minister Prince Sultan. They gave no details of the talks. Palestinian sources had earlier said the talks were expected to center on the future of Jerusalem and the self-rule areas.

Reuters

### Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the J of spades, 8 of hearts, Q of diamonds, and 8 of clubs.

### AROUND THE WORLD

Location	Low	High
Amsterdam	6	7
Berlin	5	7
London	5	7
Paris	5	7
Rome	5	7
Tel Aviv	16	21
Jerusalem	12	18
Be'er Sheva	14	22
Haifa	15	22
Tiberias	18	25
Samaria	15	24
Dead Sea	18	28
Eilat	18	30

# Chirac, Mubarak urge speedy return to Mideast talks

CAIRO (Reuters) - French President Jacques Chirac and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak called yesterday for a speedy resumption of Middle East peace talks to prevent a slide towards deadlock between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

"Those who bet on peace...are making the good choice. All those who bet on hate, on reviving past struggles, are wrong and they will bear heavy responsibility," Chirac said after an hour of talks with Mubarak.

He hoped Syria and Israel, who broke off talks after a wave of suicide bomb attacks killed 58 people in Israel earlier this year, would soon be back at the negotiating table.

The French leader also repeated an appeal to Israel, which sealed off the territories in response to the attacks, not to punish ordinary Palestinians for the violence.

"If we want to end the process of confrontation, the women and men of this region have to be convinced that tomorrow will be better than today. If they are not convinced, the whole peace process could be put into question," Chirac said.

Mubarak warned Israel and

Syria against putting their talks on hold until the results of Israel's elections next month.

"It needs a new push to get started again... even if the results are not great... delaying them till after the Israeli elections and then the US elections will lead to deadlock in the peace process," he said.

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**Pessah Handicrafts Fair**

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All exhibitors should bring their wares, between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.

All stalls must be set up by 11:30 a.m., to be ready for the official opening at 12 noon.

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Ecumenical Institute for Theological Studies  
Thursday, April 11, 3:45 p.m.

**Prof. Richard B. Hays**  
Duke Univ., North Carolina

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**Anti-Judaism and the Problem of Ethnic Conflict**

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